MONDAY, *July* 23. 1770. [NUMB. 1817.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

The *Chineſe* Method of preparing *Tea* for Uſe; tranſlated from Monſieur *DeBomare's Dictionary of Natural Hiſtory*, publiſhed at *Paris* in 1764.

THE Mothers of the Family, with the children and ſervants, gather the new Leaves, as they appear, and when the ſeaſon is dry, at all hours of the day, and, above all, when the heat is greateſt: Then, at the evening, they bring them along with them in baſkets. Afterwards they put them all on a plate of poliſh'd iron, that is quite warm; and then turn them continually with the hand, until they appear to be drying up: They then place them on mats, or on paper, which is done in order to cool. After that, they beat them on wide baſket plates made of the Roſes of *India* in order to their being more wrinkled: Then they put them anew on a plate of iron, clean and moderately warm; and they turn them continually with their hands, as before, until they become a little hard iſh: Then they take them off and cool them by making a wind over them. They return them a third and fourth time on the plate of Iron; diminiſhing the warmth of it by degrees, until they become more dry and hard. And then they encloſe, and keep them, in bottles of glaſs well covered. After they have been kept ſix days in the bottles, they take them & try them; ſeparating the ſmaller and more tender parts from thoſe that are greater and more hard: Theſe they dry a fifth time on the plate of iron for the greater ſecurity: And, if they are then ſtopt up with exact care, they will keep good for a great number of years. They pay more attention ſtill to the Tea, which is for the Emperor and the greater ſort of People.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Laſt Tueſday Evening arrived, the Snow Thiſtle, Capt. Alexander Marquis, in 38 Days from Liſbon. Wheat at Liſbon was quite unſaleable, and the Price of Flour extremely low, there having been no leſs than 10,000 Barrels imported in 3 Days, from the 26th to the 31ſt of May, and large Quantities on Hand before. A Print of May 15th bro't by him contains the following.

May 15. It is rumoured that Governor Pownall formerly Governor of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, will at the deſire of the Miniſtry, re-aſſume his government, until the diſtractions at Boſton, and the Colony in general are ſubſided.

We are told that a certain Colony Agent has propoſed to Adminiſtration to ſettle the American diſputes by arbitration. Five arbiters to be choſen by the Miniſtry, and five by the Americans; and thoſe ten to be at liberty to call in five more, The place of arbitration, London; and the award to be made in three months from their firſt meeting.

The ſheriff and city remembrancer, who went yeſterday to St. James's, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive the city's ſecond addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, are ordered to go again to-morrow for his Majeſty's anſwer, when he will be waited on by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and common council, for that purpoſe.

We hear a meeting of the principal Inhabitants of Weſtminſter will ſoon be at their Guildhall, to conſider of a ſecond remonſtrance to the throne, and that the county of Middleſex will follow the example, alſo New-Caſtle, &c.

Some Letters from Venice mention, advice having been received there of a naval victory being obtained by the Ruſſians over part of the Turkiſh fleet, near the Streight of the Dardanelles, in which the latter met with great loſs.

We hear that this day, after breaking up of a board of trade and plantations, ſome diſpatches were ſent off to Falmouth from Lord Hilſborough's office, to be forwarded to New-York.

The Miniſtry have laid aſide their firſt intention of ſending more land forces to America, but ſtill continue in their deſign of ſending ſhips.

There is no foundation for the report of a certain Sub-Governor's having given diſguſt by his procedure on a late emergent occaſion; ſince his conduct was entirely directed by full & explicit inſtructions.

Friday next, we hear, will determine whether a certain unpopular Governor will be again placed in his official capacity abroad.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Yeſterday ſailed the Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, with the Mail for Falmouth. She carries orders from the Merchants here for a general Importation of Goods, except the ſingle article TEA, (on which the Duty laid by the Parliament for raiſing a Revenue in America remains unrepeal'd) and all other Goods on which a Duty for the like Purpoſe may be laid. Theſe orders are in conſequence of a late Alteration in the Non-Importation Agreement, which, ſince the People of Boſton and Philadelphia have refuſed their conſent to, has been made, upon the Subſcription of about 800 of the Inhabitants, which the oppoſite Party who were againſt the alteration, ſay is but about a fourth part of the people who had a right to vote upon this occaſion; but who thinking the proceeding irregular, refuſed to ſign on any ſide. They intend to publiſh a proteſt with their names ſubſcribed, as alſo of the principals on the other ſide.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia to a Friend in New-York, dated July 2.

"I am ſorry to find the noble Cauſe of America likely to be betrayed by its pretended Friends with you, can it be poſſible that Men who have ſoar'd ſo high as to attract the Admiration and Eſteem of all the virtuous Part of Mankind ſhould at once ſink ſo low as to become the Contempt and Deriſion of every Individual! But I hope it is not poſſible, that for a Meſs of Pottage you ſhould ſell your invaluable Liberties and entail the curſe of Slavery upon your Deſcendants for ever, when Perſeverance but for a little longer, ſecures the prize and makes your Names Immortal.

We are all Patriots here, and will hold no Intercourſe or Connection with you if you baſely deſert the Cauſe."

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) June 14.

By the manifeſt of the cargo of the ſhip London, Captain Alexander Curling, which arrived here laſt Friday from London, it appears, that the whole of the imports, to ſeventeen different houſes in *this town*, is only forty bales, 10 trunks, 29 caſks, 8 caſes, 2 boxes, 17 bundles of goods, 13 barrels of gun-powder, 18 quern and 12 grindſtones: And that Meſſrs. John Gordon & Comp. and Mr. Phillip Box, of *Georgia*, have imported in the ſaid ſhip, as follows, 53 bales, 31 trunks, 50 caſks, 11 caſes, 6 boxes, 9 bundles, 5 hogſheads, 1 truſs, and 30 kegs of goods, with 30 jugs and 20 barrels of gun-powder.—And it has appeared to the *Committee of Inſpection*, that among the articles imported for our merchants, there is not 5l. ſterling worth *contrary to the reſolutions*, which is to be ſtored, and, had the quantity been more conſiderable, would have been re-ſhipped.

June 28. In conſequence of the advertiſement by the general committee, in our laſt, there was yeſterday as numerous and reſpectable a meeting of the inhabitants at Liberty-Tree, as ever had aſſembled there: who, after chooſing Charles Pickney, Eſq; chairman for the day, came to the following RESOLUTIONS, *nem. con.* viz.

That as undoubted intelligence has been received, of ſome of the inhabitants of the colony of Rhode-Iſland (dead to every feeling, but a criminal attachment to their private intereſt) having been guilty of a breach of their agreement, by importing Britiſh goods, while the minds of their countrymen are filled with the greateſt anxiety for the ſuſpending fate of their liberties; and others, of the ſame colony, not having properly exerted themſelves to prevent ſuch an atrocious attempt; they are objects of the ſevereſt animadverſion, deſerving of every oppoſition, and ought to be treated as betrayers of American liberty, until they ſhall have made ample ſatisfaction and atonement for their duplicity of conduct.

That therefore all commercial intercourſe and dealing between us and them, ſhall immediately and finally ceaſe and determine, Except, that ſuch goods as are already ordered from thence or are expected in payment, by perſons now actually reſiding in this province, may be landed and received, if they arrive in one month from this date, but not after, and the baggage of paſſengers at all times. That no other goods whatever belonging to any inhabitants of the colony of *Rhode-Iſland*, maſters of veſſels or paſſengers, ſhall, with their conſent be landed. And that all maſters of veſſels from thence, be accordingly deſired peaceably to depart this port in twenty-four hours after their arrival, without unloading.

That as the people of the colony of *Georgia* (the hon. Jonathan Bryan, a few other individuals excepted) have acted a moſt ſingularly infamous part, from the beginning of the preſent glorious ſtruggle for the preſervation of American rights, to this very inſtant, and baſely taken every poſſible advantage of the more virtuous colonies; ſo they ought not only to be conſidered under the ſame predicament as the deluded people of *Rhode-Iſland*, but alſo to be amputated from the reſt of their brethren, as a rotten part that might ſpread a dangerous infection.

That therefore all commercial dealings and intercourſe between us and that colony ſhall likewiſe ceaſe, in fourteen days, from this date. That all maſters of veſſels from thence, after the expiration of the ſaid 14 days, be accordingly deſired peaceably to depart this port within 24 hours. And that no Britiſh goods imported for that colony muſt be landed here. But, as it has been repreſented that bonds are given in Great-Britain for the landing of ſome articles in America, the returning with which, might ſubject the veſſels of innocent perſons, ignorant of the preſent reſolutions, to ſeizure; therefore it is agreed, ſuch articles may be tranſported in other veſſels, during the courſe of three months, and no longer; after which, no Britiſh goods whatever, are to be ſo tranſported.

That no ſubſcribers to our reſolutions, who are poſſeſſed of eſtates in *Georgia*, ſhall be affected by theſe reſolutions; but may import the produce of ſuch eſtates as uſual.

That theſe reſolutions ſhould continue of force, and be inviolably adhered to, until we ſhall have received undoubted aſſurance, that the merchants and other inhabitants of *Rhode-Iſland* and *Georgia* have united in, and will firmly adhere to, the important meaſure of non-importation.

That the general committee do give the earlieſt notice to all the northen colonies, of theſe our reſolutions, and recommend to them, immediately to adopt the ſame meaſure in regard to *Georgia*, and in the fulleſt extent.

That the general committee do forthwith write another circular letter to, and exhort all the northern colonies, to extend their plans to every object included in our's; and to confine their non-importation to the repeal of the whole of the revenue acts of the 7th of his preſent Majeſty.

That as ſome few indiſcreet perſons have pretended to doubt, whether our general reſolutions reſtrain ſubſcribers from dealing with any but non-ſubſcribers; it is reſolved, that every ſubſcriber who ſhall preſume, directly or indirectly, to purchaſe from, or ſell for, any Violator of the general reſolutions, be looked upon in the ſame odious light as a violator himſelf, ſhunned as a peſtilence, and held in the utmoſt abhorrence and contempt

BOSTON, July 23, 1770.

WEDNESDAY laſt being Commencement at HARVARD-COLLEGE in Cambridge, — after a preparatory Prayer by the Rev'd Preſident LOCKE, the Exerciſes of the Morning began with a ſalutatory Oration in Latin, then followed an Engliſh Dialogue on the Importance of Science and public Liberty:—to this ſucceeded a forenſic Diſpute on public and private Education;—then followed a Dialogue in Greek;—after which the uſual Syllogiſtic Diſputes took place:—Theſe being ended, the Audience were entertained with a Dialogue in the Chaldaic Language; the firſt of the Kind ever exhibited in America, and wholly the Product of the generous Foundation of the late Hon. THOMAS HANCOCK, Eſq;—A Dialogue on Virtue and Liberty cloſed the Performances of the Forenoon. In the Afternoon the Candidates for Maſters of Arts held their Syllogiſtic Diſputes in Latin, and a Valedictory Oration was pronounced by one of the ſame Claſs.—The ſeveral Degrees were conferred in the uſual Manner previous to the Valedictory Oration, a Prayer by the Preſident, and an Anthem performed by the Under Graduates cloſed the Entertainment of the Day.

The Names of the young Gentlemen who were admitted to their reſpective Degrees, viz.

BACHELLORS OF ARTS.

William Sanford Hutchinſon	Abner Smith
Gilbert Saltonſtall	Nathan Goddard
William Winthrop	Samuel Sheldon Poo[l]
John Winthrop	Thomas Colman
Paul Langdon	William Stearns
W[illiam] Chipman	Benjamin Chadwick
Jonathan Stearns	Iſaac Stone
Amariah Froſt	Henry Bright
John Mellen	David Townſend
Aaron Hutchinſon	Joſeph Pope
Jonathan Newell	Palſgrave Wellington
Edward Sprague	Hezekiah Taylor
Samuel Adams	Jonathan Hicks
Samuel Oſgood	Owen Warland
Joſeph Hunt	Jacob Burnap
Zebulon Butler	Aaron Croſby
Jonathan Barns	William Wetmore.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Nathanael Lovejoy & Oliver Whipple, graduated 1766.

Thomas Bernard	Nicholas Dudley
Adam Winthrop	Abraham Wood
Edward Oxnard	William Moore
Lemuel Cuſhing	William Turner
Samuel Hancock	Jeremiah Shaw
Iſaac Mansfield	Simeon Chaſe
Joſiah Moulton	Enos Hitchcock
John Rogers	Samuel Cheney
Iſaac Smith	Aſa Dunbar
Daniel Johnſon	Sylvanus Ames
Simon Tufts	Joſeph Farrar
William Mayhew	Nathanael Kidder
Zephaniah Briggs	Jonathan Froſt
Eliſha Thayer	Aſarelah Morſe
Henry Herrick	Aaron Bordman
Edmund Freeman	William Gammage
Burrill Devereux	John Porter
Samuel Willard	Amos Cotting
Increaſe Sumner	Moſes Holt

Elijah Fitch and Manaſſeh Cutler, graduated at Yale-College, 1766.

The Honorary Degree of M. A. was alſo conferred on Mr. Benjamin Weſt, of Providence.

The young Gentlemen that received their Degree of Bachellor of Arts were dreſſed in black Cloaths, entirely of the Manufacture of New-England.

JUST PUBLISHED,

[*from the* London *Edition*]

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Milk Street,

A NARRATIVE of the late horrid MASSACRE in BOSTON, perpetrated in the Evening of the 5th of *March* 1770, by Soldiers of the 29th Regiment; which with the 14th Regiment were then Quartered there: With ſome OBSERVATIONS on the STATE OF THINGS prior to that CATASTROPHE. To which is added an Appendix, containing the ſeveral Depoſitions referred to in the preceeding NARRATIVE.

* vid pa. 178. † Gov. Barnard —— vid the act pa. 735. Vol. 1. ‖ Turn to the Index Vol. 2. to find Merchants agreements. ¶ page 158. § pa. 174. & vid. pa. 138. (/ Revenue acts viz, Molaſs. act vid pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, July 12.

Extract of two Acts, one for granting to his Majesty an Excise on Tea, Coffee and Playing-Cards, sold within, or brought into this Province; the other, a Duty of Impost on Loaf-Sugar & Cyder, imported.

Publish'd 19 June, 1770.

SIX days after publication of this Act, there shall be paid on all Green Tea, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Playing Cards, Loaf Sugar and Cyder, sold, or by any Ways or Means bro't into this Province, *viz.*

For every Pound of Green Tea,	2s. 6d.
For every Pound of Bohea Tea,	1s.
For every Pound of Coffee,	0s. 4d.
For every Pack of Playing Cards,	1s.
For every Pound of Loaf Sugar,	0s. 1d.
For every Barrel of Cyder,	2s. 6d.

On Monday last at the Superiour Court of Assize and General Goal Delivery held for this Province, Michael Durfey was capitally convicted of assaulting and robbing Mr. Simon Mackenzie, of a Watch and Money, on the 9th day of May last, John Croswell, an Accomplice in the said Assault and Robbery, was admitted by the Court as King's Evidence, having by his discovery of the affair been instrumental to the recovery of the articles stolen, and an assurance having been given him, that if he would confess the whole fact his Life would be spared. Francis Hypson was also tried on Tuesday, as an Accessary in the said Robbery, and acquitted.

Last Wednesday the 64th Regiment, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Leslie, was review'd by Major Butler, on the new Parade behind the Citadel, who went thro' many Evolutions and Firings with the greatest regularity & exactness, to the general applause of many spectators who were there assembled.

Philadelphia, *July* 12. 1770.

The following is the Letter sent last Week by an Express from the Committee of Merchants at New-York, to the Merchants Committee at this Place.

Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the printed Advertisement inclosed you by our last express, we are directed to acquaint you, that the sense of our inhabitants has been again taken, according to the inclosed written proposals from our Committee, which was not finished until last night; and as there appeared a great majority for importing every thing, except such articles as are, or may hereafter be subject to duty for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, and, in consequence thereof, many orders for Goods may be sent by the Packet to sail to morrow or next day; we are ordered to give you the most early advice of this event by another express, that if your merchants should chuse to send any orders, they may avail themselves of a vessel, which, we hear, will be ready to sail from your port for London, on Saturday next. Another opportunity will offer from hence for Liverpool, the same day.——We are very sorry our late earnest endeavors to harmonize with our brethren of Philadelphia, have proved abortive! but we flatter ourselves, the event will abundantly justify the measure adopted by the majority of the inhabitants, altho' they appear just now to be singular in their opinion. We remain, with great regard,

Gentlemen, your most humble Servants."

To the Committee of Merchants in Philapelphia.

In the above Letter was inclosed the following,

THE above Persons are requested by the Committee of Merchants to divide themselves in pairs, one of each party; and to take the sense of their Ward, for and against Importation; by taking down the names of the inhabitants, after reading to them the following proposition, without using any other arguments, viz.

As by the return of our Expresses from Boston and Philadelphia, we are advised by Letters from their Committees, that a majority of both places are for maintaining their non-importation agreements on their present footing. Is it your sentiments that we should also abide by our present non importation agreement; or to import every thing except the articles which are, or may hereafter be subject to duty?

It is expected that every Person who is waited on, will candidly give his opinion for, or against Importation, and that the Committee appointed to wait on them, will make return of their voices to the Committee of Inspection, at Mrs Wrag's, on Monday Evening, the 9th of July, without fail.

The Committee of the Merchants at Philadelphia returned the following Letter in Answer.

Gentlemen, *Philadelphia, July* 11 1770.

WE are sorry to find, by your letter of the 10th instant by express, that a majority of your city have determined to break your non-importation agreement; a measure which we think will be prejudicial to your own, and the liberties of all America. —Arguments are now vain.—To Posterity, and to your Country, you must answer for the step you have now taken.—The disposition you shewed on a former occasion, and the letters we received from you, since the passing of the act of 7 Geo III. promised a different conduct.—We cannot even "flatter ourselves the event will justify the measure you have adopted." You have certainly weakened that union of the Colonies, on which their safety depends, and will thereby strengthen the hands of our enemies, and encourage them to prosecute their designs against our common liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you may colour your proceeding, we think you have, in the day of trial, deserted the cause of Liberty and your Country.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble servants, and assured friends.

To the Merchants Committee of New-York.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, June 22.

On Monday morning last, the effigy of a woman, one of the first families in this town (for we are no respecters of persons) who had violated the Resolutions of this province, to which she was a signer, made its public appearance in Broad-street, fixed in a pillory, with several libels about her, and remained there unmolested, until 10 o'clock, when the Hon. Colonel BEALE, President of his Majesty's Council, being desirous of giving a notable instance of his zeal, and fearing that some evil disposed persons might attempt to take down the effigy, and thereby disappoint the people of treating it with the full contempt the person it represented deserved; took an opportunity, when scarce any body was about it, of going in person, sword in hand, to have it taken down and secured in the guard house; from whence it was in the evening delivered to the populace, who after carting it thro' all the principal streets, in their way gratefully giving the good old Colonel three hearty cheers, conveyed it to the Green, where it was burnt.

Hence take warning all who would violate the Resolution; since even the President of the Council, will not protect you in your infamous purposes.

We are assured, that the true TEA SHRUB has been discovered to grow in great abundance in this Province; but the proper Method of curing it has not yet been found out.

Thirty-two persons who went from this place last Summer to Rhodelsland, Philadelghia, New York, or Boston, upon comparing Notes afterwards, found, that they carried no less a Sum out of the Province that 3500 Guineas, in specie, chiefly in Half Johannes and Dollars.—Three families only, gone within these four weeks, are said to have carried no less a Sum, also in specie.—Well then may we complain of the want of coin, when it is drawn from us,

1. By the King's Duties being paid in Silver.
2. By the Trade with the Northern Colonies, who take a very inconsiderable quantity of our produce in payment for their goods.
3. By Sea Voyages to the same Colonies, for Health, a change of Air, Pleasure, or Education.

Yesterday arrived here from Dominica, the Schooner Two Josephs, belonging to Col. Joseph Glover, of this Province, which was run away with the 8th of March last, by Joseph Jordan, Thomas Danails, Edmund James, and others, as advertised in this Paper of the 15th of that Month. The Negroes are also recovered and bro't back: But Jordan, &c. remain to take their Trials in the West Indies.

About ten days ago the Brig Sea-Flower, Ebenezer Eccleston, Master, arrived here from Madeira, with a Cargo of Wine, but the Gentlemen to whom she came consigned, not chusing to have any thing to do with such a cargo, she immediately sailed again, and is gone to try her market somewhere else.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

Last Friday Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, arrived here from Philadelphia, on his Tour through the Colonies.

The Letter from the Committee of Merchants here to those at Philadelphia, informing them of their resolutions to send home orders for Goods contrary to their non-importation agreement, has so exasperated the people at Princetown, New-Jersey, that they had it burnt last Friday by the hands of the common hangman.

A Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia.

Sir, Virginia June 30th, 1770.

OUR general assembly which met, by adjournment, upon the 21st of May, is just broke up. The only question, in which the interest of the colonies in general was concerned, came on before the house of burgesses, on the 23d day of this month, upon his excellency our governor's communicating to the house the famous act of parliament, for repealing the duties upon glass, painters colours, and paper of British manufacture. If he expected this act would produce any conciliating effects, he was greatly mistaken; for the principles upon which it was founded, appeared so derogatory to the rights of American liberty, that the house was inflamed with resentment, spurned at the pretended favour, and UNANIMOUSLY voted a petition to the King, asserting their rights, agreeable to their former addresses, representations and remonstrances. They did not expect this petition would produce any alteration in the conduct of the British ministry; but, they intended it, as their protestation, never to submit silently, to the power of the parliament to tax the colonies. This was all the assembly thought proper to do upon this important point in their legislative character but as private gentlemen, they renewed and enforced their former association against the importation of goods from Great Britain. In this association they were joined by a considerable body of merchants, who were at that time in Williamsburg; and I doubt not the association will, in a very few weeks become universal throughout the colony.

A determined spirit of opposition to the power of the British parliament to tax the colonies, prevails among all ranks of people, except a very few crown officers. The new association is dispersed through the several counties, and is signing very fast. Committees in the necessary parts of the country are appointed to inspect the imports, & exert every constitutional measure to prevent vending any article contrary to the association; those who do not adhere to, or who transgress the terms of it, will be deemed enemies to American Liberty; their names will be made public; their companies avoided; and every stigma fixed upon them to make them despicable.

But this is not all, the principal gentlemen in the several counties, are preparing to open subscriptions for establishing manufactures in their counties, which will, in a very short time make it unnecessary to import a single useful article of life from Great Britain. Nay, it is much talked of, to withhold our exports from Great Britain; and even to relinquish the cultivation of Tobacco, and turn our whole force on the improvement of our flocks, herds and manufactures; which, tho' we may hereby not receive so large an annual income from our estates, will render us happy and be a sure means of preserving our liberty, which to us is of much higher value than riches. In short, the conduct of the ministry has opened our eyes; we now see that we can live within ourselves; that our present wants may be supplied, by importing only a few articles from Great-Britain; and that in a very short time we can live without them. Luxury and dissipation are quite banished from among us; frugality and industry are universally prevailing. The whirling of our spinning wheels affords a most delightful music; and that man is the most respected who appears clad in homespun; as such a dress is a sure evidence of Love to his Country.

When I take a survey of the surprising increase of manufactures among us, since the beginning of our dispute with the parliament, and the swift advances we are making in improvements of all sorts of necessary clothing and tools for agriculture, I consider the British ministry as the best friends to the Colonies. They, indeed, aimed a subverting our civil liberties; but in so doing, they have pointed out to us the most effectual way to preserve them: A way, which we are determined to pursue with unremitted perseverance; and which no custom-house officers, no judges of vice admiralty courts, no statutes of Harry the 8th, nor even the fleets and armies of the kingdom, can force us from.

Go on ye politicians who govern the British councils with such wisdom, as to make yourselves the ridicule of all mankind,—go on with declarations, that you will oblige America to lick the dust from your feet, ---go on and force the colonies to know their true interest, to learn instruction, ---and to improve their domestic fidelity, by establishing manufactures universally. This you have done already in a great measure, by the duties you have heretofore imposed, and you will do it effectually by imposing fresh duties upon their imports, and by continuing your present system of colony administration. Such a conduct will, in the opinion of the colonists, exalt your characters, and demonstrate to the world, the wisdom of your councils, which improve the manufactures of the colonies, to the impoverishment and destruction of your own townsmen.

SALEM, July 17. 1770.

We hear that one —— Caprin fell from a Wharf at Cape Ann, one day last week, and was drowned; leaving a Wife, with 4 or 5 Children.

The Canker-Worms, which have ravaged the Fields and devoured the Grass, in great quantities, in New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island, as well as this Province, have appeared in this and the neighboring Towns in great multitudes; so that some people, to prevent as far as possible being infested with them, have been obliged to dig trenches round their buildings, cornfields, &c. These insects travel from field to field, passing roads, and crawling over fences, Walls and houses, eating and destroying the grass as they come across it.

Extract of a Letter from a dissenting Minister in London, to a Clergyman in this Town, April 28.

"Our News from Boston, regarding the Military and Town's People, is really melancholy. The Accounts seem not very harmonious, and therefore Opinion about it must be suspended. I heartily wish perpetual Union between Great-Britain and her Colonies upon the best foundation, and am sorry that the flames of contention seem to have arisen so high, and that there is not a better prospect of their being allayed and quenched than I am afraid there is at present. When the end of these things will be, I know not: And alas! What vanity, dissipation, luxury, debauchery, &c. here in Great-Britain. I am afraid they will prove, if still continued in, the Mill-Stones of Destruction to us. 'Tis some consolation that any remain in Great-Britain who lament the degeneracy of the times; and are praying for that reformation which would soon bring about that harmony between all parties of the Empire, which is so much desired. Our only hope is, that the Lord reigns."

The Report of Capt. Lambert's speaking with a Packet bound to New York, and receiving Infor-

To find Non-Importation agreement & Index Vol. 2. Vid—them all by turning to Index Vol. 2. (1) Meaning Commissioners, vid Act appointing them, pa. 148 Vol. 1, & their Commiss, pa. 253. Vol. 2. (2) vid, page 179. 356 col. Vol. 2. (3) vid. Resolves of Lords pa. 436. 444. Vol. 2. (4) By Hampd vid. pa. 53. Vol. 1 — Molass. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 748. Vol. 1 & vid, Measure pa. 60. ☞ Thus did New York first break y Agreement!

(5) Vid pa. 534. Vol. 1. Vide Page 534 Vol. 2 This agreement is some different from the last, a Few More Things are added, which were excepted in the last, ~~and some more prohibited~~ v vid Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

1 Vid. pa. 158. 2 Vid pa. 105. 139. (5) Vid pa. 452.

mation that the Act imposing Duties on Paper, Tea, &c. was totally repealed, is not true. He spoke with a Vessel from Lisbon, bound to that place, by which he was informed of the late partial repeal of that Act, and of the expectation of a total repeal; and this, it is supposed, gave rise to the abovementioned report, which has been published in the Boston Papers.

BOSTON, July 23, 1770.

Messi'rs FLEETS.

NOTHING seems more ridiculous to me than the anxiety with which many speak of the defection of the merchants of New-York, as if our last resource from tyranny was dependent on the virtue of a few mercenary traders. 'Tis true, had all our merchants behaved as they ought, it would have accomplished our deliverance in the most gentle and eligible manner; but I am well satisfied that, however adverse and gloomy are the present appearances, every punctilio of the measures now pursuing is absolutely necessary to the firm establishment of America's independency and future greatness. No country's riches did ever arise from the excess of its importations, but the contrary. The taste of the people is the gale of commerce—while the rustling of indian silks, and the fine gloss of the British broad cloth, are supposed to give dignity to the wearer, who would not pant for the distinction? But if some cunning minister, in order to obtain the power of plaguing millions, shall devise a method of disgusting a whole continent, with himself and the corrupt minions who support him, would not the abhorrence conceived against the usurper insensibly spread to every thing he or his abettors were concerned with?

When the brave Generals Wolfe and Amherst led the British troops to the punishment of French perfidy, what a lustre had the scarlet coat, the laced hat, and gay sword knot, in the eyes of the ladies! now they are viewed with horror, and no news so agreeable as that which would assure us that no such spectacle should hereafter be seen in the Colonies; the inference is plain, that tho' a thirst for gold may prompt the greedy merchant to glut his store with as much variety as the famous Mr. Jackson has done, the articles being out of taste, may as well remain under the care of the committees of inspection as in the hands of the importer; indeed the excuse for poor remittance to the British merchant would be much more plausible in the former case than in the latter. Many say we had better never have meddled with the non-importation scheme than to have it defeated in any of the Colonies as it has been. I am of a direct contrary opinion. I am sensible it has produced great effects, and such as will be felt thro' ages. Great things rise from small beginnings. Industry, œconomy, and a resolution to enquire into and support our rights, are as visible, thro' even the back settlements of America, as was our zeal for the reduction of Britain's enemies in the year 1763. As manufactures encrease with us, demands on Great-Britain will fail in proportion; an emigration of mechanics must be the consequence, and a memory of the cause of this misfortune to the parent kingdom, will so fully take possession of every Englishman, that the names of Bute, Grenville, Grafton, and Hillsborough will be execrated to eternity.

Letters from New York per last Post advise, that the methods used to obtain the boasted majority for importation, were base to the last degree. The letters from the other Colonies were read in a small meeting, and copies denied for publication, & when the motion was made for taking the sense of the people in the new way by subscription, & overuled, the court party still persisted in driving that point, which the friends to liberty discovering, by printed advertisements warned and procured another meeting, at which the subscription scheme was again debated and passed in the negative. Notwithstanding which those obstinate miscreants persisted in waiting on the inhabitants with subscription papers, which some supposing they would pursue as they began, joined non-importers with them; but this being contrary to the vote and sense of many of the people, great numbers refused to sign at all, 'adhering (as is said) to their vote at the hall on Saturday.' It is asserted that their worthy chairman, Mr. Low, is an expectant from the present administration, and many others of them are such lovers of filthy lucre, that few other considerations ever much busied their minds. After all, the patriots hope that if the principal northern Colonies stand firmly by the southern ones, and the friends of the cause at New-York, that it may have a happy influence. Some Gentlemen from Virginia, they write, are with them, who encourage them to depend on the firm faith of that ample territory, and Philadelphia stands firm. —They more than suspect that their misfortune is much owing to a pernicious influence from this place, which, in conjunction with that of the Duke of Grafton, said to be a native of that province, has done them much harm.——

Saturday last arrived here the Beaver and Viper Sloops of War.

A letter from Philadelphia mentions, that when they received the Letter from the Committee of Merchants at New York, relative to their breaking thro' their non-importation agreement, the mildest epithet given them was, 'That they were traitors to their country, themselves, and ages yet unborn, who, no doubt, when groaning under the British yoke, will for ever curse the traitors.'

On Friday Evening the 6th ult. died at South-Kingston, after a short illness, Mr. *John Gardiner*, aged 74 years, only Brother of Doctor *Silvester Gardiner* of this Town.

We hear that ten Persons have been apprehended at Newport & Narraganset, and committed to Goal, for passing counterfeit Dollars and Half-Joes, a considerable number of which have been discovered; one Man there having taken to the value of 50 Dollars. It is said the difference between the base and true Coins is very evident on Comparison.

Bedford, July 19 1770.

"This day about two o'clock a terrible clap of Thunder struck the House of Mr. *Hugh Maxwell*, which is very much damaged, a child of about seven years old was struck down, but presently recovered. The lightning seemed as if it entred the west end up at the ridge pole, and run down the rafter on the south west corner and down the south west post; which rafter is shivered all to pieces, the post very much split, the roof over this rafter is burnt up, the shingles torn off or split to pieces, the clapboards from the south west corner to the westermost window on the south side is burnt off from the chamber girth down to the bottom; the greatest part of the boards and clapboards on the west end are also burnt off or much shatter'd; a stud in the west gable end is split to pieces from the top down to the beam, and the stud in the chamber right under is split to pieces and broke in two; the lower room stud right under is split all to pieces. Notwithstanding the lightning seem'd to run down the same stud from the gable end to the ground sill, yet it also seemed as if it turned off at the great beam towards the north, and split the beam out to the north end, where it burnt off a board from the north side up to the eaves, about 16 feet long, also a board is split and burnt off about 10 feet long down to the bottom, and the sill very much split. There is a door in the middle of the west end, and all the ceiling north of that door is burnt off, the lower board of which is split and broke, the rest, altho' thrown off with the greatest violence, is not broke. The Pewter and other things were thrown from the shelves and several plates were melted in spots, two that the children were then eating on were also melted. Two earthen milk vessels in the cellar full of milk were dash'd to pieces.——
—On the whole it seemed as if no part of the house escaped, except the east end, and yet there seemed but one distinct crack, which report was like a heavy cannon discharged in the north west corner of the room. Notwithstanding there were eight persons in the room where the greatest explosion was, yet through the goodness of God none were hurt, except the child above-mentioned."

Marlborough, July 20. 1770.

THERE was in Marlbo ough some time last June an o'd hay-bag stuffed with hay or straw formed with a man's crotch, body, neck and head, but with a very little resemblance thereof, and hanged by the neck to a gallows with a paper fastened to his breast with these words written in capital letters, "A notorious Importer Henry, Tory, Booby, Tom, Bellus,——— a spectacle indeed!" and in the evening was cut down and burnt with loud huzzas; and was found to be an Impostor. Afterwards there appeared in the street an old horse with another hay-bag in the fashion of the first, sitting upright on the saddle and made fast to the same, and both man & horse driping with tar, and the old horse, whether by revelation or instinct, marched directly towards Sir Harry's: but the horse on receiving a fright made off as fast as he could, but Tim. Swann (Barns's boy) pursued the horse and man, but all in vain. Afterwards Barns pretends to have found a letter, threatening of him, and has sent to the selectmen for their assistance to discover the authors of so vile a thing, and after the most close search, and considering all circumstances of said letter, are of opinion that the same was hatched by Barns's own party--and one of the selectmen went and told Barns so; whereupon Barns raged furiously and said, "Then you think I swore falsly do you?" Afterwards Barns pretends he expects a mob whether from the horror of his own conscience or the phrenzy of a Don Quixote and a Squire Sancho, is not said; but proclamation is made of liquor to be given away to all that were for Barns, whereupon there assembled on the 17th of July current a great number———Capt. Nathan Brigham jun'r. Solomon Newton & Joshua Newton all of Southboro', Joseph Parker. John Richards, Alexander Boyd, Luke How, Thomas Swann, (all Barn's workmen) John Gat Brigham, Joshua Lamb, Simon How, Peter Wood, Joel Barnard, Joseph Lewis, Solomon Brigham and Moses Barns and others. In the evening they would some of them sally out with clubs &c. and collar those that passed by in the street. A young lad in the neighbourhood had beat a drum that evening, as he had done sundry evenings before, in order to learn to drum, and there came to him John Richards, and inticed him to go with him, promising that no harm should befall him, and after he had got him some way from home he was assaulted by Alex. Boyd, Joseph Hale and John Gat Brigham.—One struck him with his fist,——but two others made several passes at his throat with edged weapons, and stab'd him in his shoulder thro' his shirt; he then cried out murder and said they had stab'd him; whereupon others came running to his relief from being murdered out-right on the spot; he pleaded with them to let him go home: but Hale and Brigham would not let him, and ha l'd him along by Barn's to Simon How's, the man that had kept open doors and dealt out the liquor that evening Mr. How expressed himself very sorry and said he tho't they had carried matters a little too far. ——Two of them said they would detain him and lick him to death if he would not promise not to prosecute them, and Thomas Swann said he would pay the fine. Some of their company not being much liquor'd procured his liberty to go home. The young lad is like to recover though his life has been in imminent danger. And his father is prosecuting the affair, and it is hoped that the civil authority will prevent the repetition of such a horrid Tragedy as that of the 5th of March in Boston. *vid pa. 192.*

For the NEWS brought by Capt. Smith, *who arrived here Yesterday from* LONDON, *see the SUPPLEMENT.*——

On WEDNESDAY next,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the AUCTION Room in Queen-treet,
33 Pieces damaged Irish Linnens,
and 6 Bolts of Oznabrigs,—— Also, the following Goods not damaged, viz.—Ell-wide Lawns, Gulix Hollands, garnet, grey and green Tobines, Irish Linnens, Mohair, Camblet, fine Dimothys, Duroy, Cotton Counterpains, Bedticks, Scotch Carpets, Wool Cards, pink, green and straw color'd Sattins, pearl and ash color'd Grograms, crimson, scarlet and white Taffaties.——Likewise, Leather bottom Chairs, a genteel Mahogony Chest on Chest Draws, a Mahogony Bureau,—&c.—&c.—&c.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

Samuel Eliot
Has brought with him from LONDON,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Pistol
Powder, Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg & Oznabrigs; which with a few Articles imported two Years ago, will be sold at the very lowest Rates at his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, and just above the Market.

TO BE SOLD,
A close Carriage for one Horse.
Enquire of the Printer.

Whereas five of the Proprietors
of the common and undivided Land in the Town of *Royalston*, in the County of *Worcester*, have requested me to call a Meeting of said Proprietors, to meet at the House of Col. *Ingersoll*, Keeper of the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in *Boston*, on Wednesday the Twelfth Day of *September* next, at Ten o'Clock Forenoon, to act on the following Articles, viz.

1. To raise Money to pay what the Proprietors are indebted and for what further Occasion they may think proper to raise for laying out, clearing Roads or publick Highways in said Town.

2. To consider whether they will make any Abatement of the Sum that said Propriety some Time since recovered of Mr. *Benjamin Marsh*, jun'r, on a forfeited Bond of Two Hundred Pounds.

3. To come into some Method to dispose of the Pew Room in the Meeting-House that said Proprietors own in said *Royalston*, and to choose a Committee for said Purpose.

4. Also to choose a Committee to see to the laying out Ways as above mentioned, and to raise Money for any of the Uses beforementioned, and to transact any other Matter relative to the further increase of the said Town.

The Proprietors aforesaid are hereby warned and notified to meet at Time and Place and for the Purposes herein before mentioned.

JOHN CHANDLER, Prop'rs. Clerk.
Worcester, July 16 1770.

By Order of the Superior Court.

York, ss. *June* 1770. This is to give Notice to the Proprietors of a Tract of Land, of Eight Miles square, formerly *William Phillips*'s, heretofore called *Phillips-Town*, now *Sanford*, that *Benjamin Parker*, Esq; of *Kittery*, has petitioned the said Court, shewing that he holds 600 Acres, part of said Tract, under *Samuel* & *William Phillips*, and pray'd that the same may be set off to him to hold in severalty; and that the Consideration of said Petition is refer'd to the sitting of the said Court at *Salem*, in the County of *Essex*, on the first Tuesday of *November* next, when and where you may be heard touching the same if you see meet.

vid the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. 4 pa. 105-133. 9 vid pa. 174. —— *To find agreements turn to Index. Vol. 2. † vid. pa. 158. ‖ vid. Massacre pa. 60.*

JUST PUBLISHED at NEW-YORK,
[Price *Three Shillings*]
And to be ſold at the Heart & Crown *in* Boſton,

A REVIEW
OF THE
MILITARY OPERATIONS
in NORTH-AMERICA.

From the Commencement of the French Hoſtilities on the Frontiers of *Virginia* in 1753, to the Surrender of *Oſwego* in 1756.

INTERSPERSED

With various Obſervations, Characters & Anecdotes, neceſſary for underſtanding the Conduct of American Tranſactions in general; and more eſpecially The POLITICAL MANAGEMENT of AFFAIRS in NEW-YORK.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
The 24th Inſtant, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. NATH. LORING, *late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, in Middle-Street.* A Variety of Houſe-Furniture, conſiſting of

Feather Beds and Bedding, Sacking-bottom Bedſteads, Suits of Curtains, Eaſy Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, Sconce Glaſſes, one Thermometer, one Barometer, Deſks, Tables, Chairs, Tea Cheſt with Caniſters, Glaſs, China, Delph & Stone Ware, Dreſſing Glaſs, a fine Marble Table and Frame, Caſes of Bottles, Fire-Arms, Kitchin Furniture, &c.

Alſo two Chaiſes with Harneſs, one of them to go with two Horſes, a one Horſe Cart and Trucks, a Sled, a Slay and Runners, with many other Articles, too many to be enumerated.——

The Sale to be continued till all is ſold.

And to be Sold the 31ſt Inſt. at the ſame Place, all his Stock in Trade,—conſiſting of Shop Goods, Braziery & Ironmongery Ware, Blackſmiths and Nail-Makers Tools & Bellows, Iron Chains and other Iron Articles of various kinds, Veſſels Blocks and Cordage, Hand Spikes, Oars, two Dutch Fans, Wooden Ware, Iron Ware, Hand & Bed Screws, Tin Ware, Sailors Cheſts of all Sizs, Chalk, Scales and Weights of all Sizes, Pitch, Rozin and Turpentine with a variety of other Articles, too many to be enumerated, all which may be ſeen the Day before the Sale.——

All Perſons indebted to ſaid *Loring*'s Eſtate are once more deſired forthwith to pay them to BENJAMIN DOLBEARE, Adminiſtrator thereon, as they would avoid being ſued to next *October* Court; and all that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring them in immediately.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD
By Henry Lloyd, at *Store* No. 5.
on the Long Wharf, A Quantity of
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine.

WANTED,
A Quantity of Oak Plank and Joſt, Pine Plank, Pipe Staves, and Red Oak Barrel Staves, ſuitable for the Engliſh Market.
Alſo POT-ASH and PEARL-ASH.
For further Particulars and Dimenſions enquire of HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5. on the Long Wharf *Boſton June* 22 1770.

Wanted to Hire,
A Farm of 250 or 300 Acres, more or leſs, good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with Dwelling-Houſe, Barns, &c. adjoining any public Road within 20 or 30 Miles of *Boſton*.—— Any Perſon whom this may ſuit, will immediately apply to the Printers and know further.

*** The Stock, &c. will likewiſe be hired if acceptable. *July 16th* 1770

TO BE LET,
A ſmall convenient Tenement, with or without a Shop, at the lower End of Milk Street.—Enquire of the Printers.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Robert Apthorp*, late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts to
THOMAS APTHORP, Adminiſtrator.

All Perſons that ſtand indebted unto Meſſrs. *COX & BERRY*, late of *Poſton*, Merchants, either on Book, Bond or Note of Hand, are hereby deſired to call and ſettle the ſame with JOHN HEAD at his Store in *Boſton*, near the Eaſt End of the Market.——

Where may be had at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, Powder and Shot, beſt Jamaica and other brown Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Loaf Sugar, Green Coffee, Cocoa, Weſt India and New Eng. and Rum by the Quantity. Chocolate by the Box or Dozen warranted good. Alſo the very beſt ſuperfine and common FLOUR, lately imported from *Philadelphia*.

New FLOUR juſt arrived,
And to be Sold very Cheap,
By *Samuel Allyne Otis*,
At Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-Dock,
Where may be had as uſual,

RUſſia & Ravens Duck, Cordage and Boltrope
Seine & Sewing Twine,
Lead and Shott,
Cod Lines, Hooks and
Mackrel Lines,

SUgars by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New Eng. Rum made under his own Inſpection,
Brimſtone, Allum,
Copperas & Redwood.

Alſo, a Quantity of ſtriped and checked Flannels.

All Perſons that have Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Frances Bowles*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring in their Claims to *William Homes* and *Jonathan Williams*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executors. *Boſton*, 6th *July* 1770.

TO BE LET,
A large Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Leverett's Lane, near the Quakers Meeting, now in the Occupation of *Richard Dana*, Eſq; Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET
One End of a Houſe, with a good Kitchen, in Pleaſant-Street. Enquire of *Samuel Procter*, living at the Corner of ſaid Street, next to the Hay-Market.

NOVA-SCOTIA Grindſtones,
of all Sizes, ſold very cheap by
SCOTT and GILL,
At the Head of the Town-Dock.
Alſo, Good Newcaſtle COALS.

Choice Petersburg Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck, New Caſtle Coals, and Tin Plates,
May be had at the Store of
NATHANIEL WHEATLEY,
in Kingſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,
At the Commiſſary's-Office,
A ſmall Quantity of
Spring BEAVER.

TO BE SOLD,
On Board the Ship Juno, Conſtant Freeman, *Maſter, lying at the Long Wharf,*
Fine Briſtol SALT.
N. B. As the largeſt Part of it is engaged, thoſe who want are deſired to apply immediately.

GREEN COFFEE,
By the Caſk or leſs, to be ſold by
Joſeph Barrell,
At Store No. 3, South Side the Town-Dock,
Where may be had,
Choice new ſuperfine & common Flour, which by the Quantity will be ſold extream low,—ALSO, a few Tierces of Midlings at 11s. per Hund. which for Ship Bread is very little inferior to Wheat.
N. B. *A good Aſſortment of Nova-Scotia Grind-Stones*—at the firſt Coſt.
Weſt India Goods and Groceries as uſual.

UMBRILLOES.

A great Variety of Silk Umbrilloes, of various Colours and different Prices, made in the neateſt Manner, to be ſold at the GOLDEN COCK, in Marlborough-Street, Boſton.—Where Ladies may have their own Silk made up, and old Umbrilloes mended, or Setts of Sticks for Umbrilloes unmade, for thoſe who chooſe to cover them themſelves.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the Founders Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 Years of Age, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,
The Dwelling-Houſe and Bake-Houſes, the Eſtate of *Edward Vaill*, deceaſed, at New-Boſton, well accommodated for the Baking Buſineſs.—Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Beſt SpermaCeti *Candles*,
Warranted Pure,
MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON,
in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*

☞ Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, of a good Diſpoſition.

Pot and Pearl Aſh.
CASH given for
POT and PEARL ASH,
By PETER HUGHES,
At his Store next to Capt. *Cheever's*, in King-ſtreet.
Where there is to be Sold,
Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens & Boys Hatts, Ticklenburgs, Engliſh and Ruſſia Duck, Cod & Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Barr Lead, Shott, Poland and common Starch, long and ſhort Pipes, Newcaſtle Coals, Hogſhead's of Whiting, Cordage, Cables & Anchors.
N. B. Choice Taunton ALE by the Caſk, containing about 9 dozen Bottles.

The following Articles may be had at a very low Price for Caſh,
At *Jonathan* & *John Amory*'s Store
in Kingſtreet,

Ravens & Ruſſia Duck,
Oznabrigs & Ticklenburg,
German Steel,

Tin Plates,
Wool & Cotton Cards,
Shot, and Bar Lead.

GUN-POWDER.
Alſo,—Sperma Cæti Candles.

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,
Manufactur'd and Sold by
Nathaniel Appleton & *Comp'y*,
At their Works adjoining the South Battery, *Boſton*.
N.B. Sperma Cæti Oil ſold at the ſame Place.

All who are indebted to the Eſtate of the Honorable *Samuel Waldo*, Eſq; late of *Falmouth*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are deſired to apply to *Sarah Waldo*, Adminiſtratrix, for Settlement. Thoſe particularly who have Accounts open with the deceaſed, in the County of *Cumberland*, are deſired to apply to *Theophilus Bradbury*, Eſq; of *Falmouth*, Attorney to ſaid *Sarah*, for Adjuſtment. *Boſton, June* 21. 1770.

Remains to be Sold at the Houſe of the late Mr. JOHN SMITH in Hanover-Street,
A great Variety of Snuff Boxes, Stone Shoe & Stock Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Necklaces and Earings, Watch-Chains and Seals, Rings, Thimbles, Pocket Books, Pencils, &c. &c.
Theſe and many other Articles will be ſold much below the firſt Coſt, in order to a ſpeedy Settlement.
☞ *All Perſons indebted are once more requeſted to make immediate Payment to* Mercy Smith, *Executrix to this Eſtate.*

TO BE SOLD reaſonably,
A choice Piece of LAND, in the Firſt Pariſh in *Shrewsbury*, within 3 Quarters of a Mile of Mr. *Sumner*'s Meeting-Houſe, containing Nine Acres, all under Improvement; a fine young Orchard on the ſame; two Acres of good Plow Land; the Remainder is good Paſture Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Weavers Shop on the ſame; very pleaſantly ſituated and convenient for a Weaver and Worſted Comber; and to be ſold at the ſame Place three fine Looms, with a fine new Preſs. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the Premiſes may have the ſame on reaſonable Terms, paying one Half of the Money down, and giving good Security for the Remainder. For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Clark*, living on the ſame.

To all worthy *Brothers* and other Generous *Commanders* of Ships or other Veſſels ſailing between the Poles,—as alſo to all the valourous Sons of Zebulon and others, *wherever diſpers'd* upon the wide ſurface of old Ocean, or upon any Iſland or Main-land upon this habitable Globe, into whoſe Hands theſe may chance to fall:—☞Note well—THAT on the 23d of May 1770, *SCIPIO*, a Negro Man near 23 Years old, ran from the Subſcriber——He is five feet and 3 or 4 Inches high, little more or leſs, and well ſet, his Hair or Wool (unleſs ſhav'd) comes low upon his Cheeks, his Fore Teeth rather Splaying, has an Inciſion mark on one of his Arms, where he was Inoculated, and 2 or 3 Scars in one of his Legs where he was lanced, is pretty black, with a flattiſh Noſe, tho' not that flat ſo peculiar to Negroes, is very artful—Speaks plain but ſomething inward and hollow, inclines much to the Sea, will make an able Seaman, and is a Cooper.—If he returns voluntarily he ſhall not be whipt as he deſerves, but I will either ſell him to a good Ship-Maſter, or let him as he ſhall chuſe, till he has earnt his prime Coſt, &c. when I will give him his Freedom—but if any ſhall bring or convey him to his Maſter, ſhall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS, by
SAMUEL SWIFT.
P. S. I at preſent forbear mentioning the *Ship* I am ſatisfied he went off in.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter U may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1817.)

MONDAY, July 23. 1770.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Nassau, *Capt.* Smith, *in* 8 *Weeks from* London, *by whom we have the following Advices to the* 23*d of* May, *viz.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Westminster, May 19. 1770.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE season of the year, and the dispatch you have given to the publick business, make it proper for me to put an end to this session of Parliament.

The temper, with which you have conducted all your proceedings, has given me great satisfaction, and I promise myself the happiest effects from the firmness as well as the moderation which you have manifested in the very critical circumstances which have attended your late deliberations.

With respect to foreign affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my endeavors to appease, if possible, the troubles which still prevail in some parts of Europe, or at least to prevent them from spreading farther. In all events it shall be my first and constant care to watch over the interests, and to preserve undiminished the rights of my people.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you my thanks for the supplies you have so chearfully granted for the service of the current year, as well as for your attention to make use of every opportunity of reducing the national debt. The provision you have been able to make in this session for discharging so considerable a sum, without laying any further burthens on my subjects cannot but be highly advantageous to public credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I must earnestly recommend to you to exert, in your respective counties, the same zeal and prudence that you have shewn in Parliament for promoting the peace and the welfare of the kingdom: nothing can be more favorable to the wishes of those, who look with jealousy on the strength and prosperity of this country, as the prevalence of animosities and dissentions amongst ourselves: let it therefore be your care to discountenance every attempt to infuse groundless suspicions and discontent into the minds of your fellow-subjects: make them sensible of my constant attention to promote their happiness, and convince them, that nothing can so effectually secure their liberties, as the maintenance of every part of our excellent constitution in its due force and authority.

Then the Lord Speaker, by the King's Command, said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 19*th day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the* 19*th day of July next.*

LONDON, May 23.

WHEN the consideration of American affairs came on in the H—— of L—ds on Friday last, his Grace the Duke of Richmond moved for a number of Resolutions relative thereto, which occasioned a debate to the following purport.

His Grace prefaced the *first* resolution with a very able and spirited speech. It is impossible to recollect every thing which was said, & even that which is preserved, loses half its beauty and force by wanting the other parts, which led to, or were connected with it. His Grace observed, that his first proposition, or resolution, was *declaratory* of a fact: It carried such a *truism*, he said, upon the very face of it, that tho' he knew the disposition of the administration, yet he could not think but that they must comply with it.

The *first* resolution, as follows, being then read by Lord Mansfield, as Speaker.

First, Resolved, That in several of his Majesty's colonies in North-America, disorders have of late prevailed, prejudicial to the trade and commerce of this kingdom; and destructive to the peace and prosperity of the said colonies,

Lord Hillsborough stood up, and asked the Duke of Richmond, '*Whether that was the whole of what he had to offer?*' To which his Grace answered, '*It was not.*' And then read 17 other resolutions, viz.

2. *Resolved*, That the letter of the Earl of Hillsborough, of the 22d of April, 1768, to Francis Bernard, Esq: Governor of the Massachusetts-Bay, was a common office letter without any particular mark or special direction, for keeping the same, or any part of the same, secret.

3. *Resolved*, That it does not appear that any direction of secrecy had been given in any separate letter, or paper, transmitted with the said letter.

4. *Resolved*, That the said letter did contain an order for dissolving the Assembly of the Province of Massachusets-Bay, upon their refusing to comply with certain propositions.

5. *Resolved*, That Governor Bernard did lay the said proposition before the Assembly, and did threaten the said Assembly with a dissolution, and its consequences; and did, in vindication and support of such proceedings, lay before the Assembly the said letter of the Earl of Hillsborough.

6. *Resolved*, That the directing the dissolution of the Assemblies of North-America, upon their refusal to comply with certain propositions, operated as a menace injurious to the deliberative capacity of the Assemblies, excited discontent, and contributed to produce unjustifiable combinations.

7. *Resolved*, That the Assemblies of North-America having been dissolved, for not disavowing or discountenancing certain combinations, the suffering new Assemblies to sit, without disavowing or discountenancing the said combinations, was a proceeding full of inconsistency, and tending to lower, in the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America, all opinion of the wisdom and firmness of his Majesty's Councils.

8. *Resolved*, That Lord Botetourt, his Majesty's Governor of the Colony of Virginia, was instructed, by a letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, in the following words: "His Majesty relies on your prudence and fidelity for such an explanation of his measures, as may tend to remove the prejudices which have been excited by the misrepresentations of those who are enemies to the peace and prosperity of Great-Britain and her Colonies, and to re-establish that mutual confidence and affection, upon which the glory and safety of the British empire depends.

9. *Resolved*, That these his Majesty's measures appear, by his said letter, to be measures concerning the distinction of certain principles of taxation, and the repeal of certain taxes imposed by authority of Parliament.

10. *Resolved*, That in consequence of the said instructions, Lord Botetourt was authorised (as far as the letter of a Secretary of State was authority) to state these measures as his Majesty's measures, and to explain the same according to his notions of prudence.

11. *Resolved*, That Lord Botetourt did accordingly assure the Assembly, that his Majesty would rather lose his Crown, than preserve it by deceit.

12. *Resolved*, That this declaration is highly improper, inasmuch as it is personally involving his Majesty in the measures of his Ministers.

13. *Resolved*, That the said assurance related to the repeal of certain taxes, and the distinction of certain duties.

14. *Resolved*, That it is unwarrantable, of dangerous consequence, and an high breach of the privilege of Parliament, to promise to the Assemblies in North-America, the interposition or influence of his Majesty, or of his confidential servants with Parliament, in any manner which may tend to create an opinion in those Assemblies, that such interposition or influence must necessarily bring on a repeal of any duties, or taxes laid, or to be laid, by authority of Parliament.

15. *Resolved*, That it is highly derogatory from his Majesty's honor, and from the freedom of parliamentary deliberation, to pledge the faith of the crown to the said Assemblies, for the repealing or laying on, or continuing, or not laying any taxes or duties whatsoever.

16. *Resolved*, That to give assurances in his Majesty's name, distinguishing certain principles of taxation, and disclaiming an intention to propose any taxes within the said description, in order to establish and justify unwarrantable distinctions, has a tendency further to disturb the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America, and to weaken the authority of lawful Government.

17. *Resolved*. That to lay before this House suggestions of treason, or misprision of treason, subsisting in America, in order to bring this House into a plan for the repressing and punishing such supposed treason and misprision of treason, when in reality no such treasons or misprisions of treason did subsist, or if they did subsist, no measures whatsoever have been taken or appear to have been intended for apprehending and punishing the persons concerned in the same, is an audacious insult on the dignity of Parliament, and in its consequences tends, either to bring a reflexion on the wisdom and justice of Parliament, or to encourage treason or treasonable practices, by neglecting to carry into execution measures recommended by Parliament.

18. *Resolved*, That these many ill-judged and inconsistent proceedings have been a principal cause of the aforesaid disorders.

His Grace observed, that the disorders in America were in a great measure occasioned by the conduct of Lord Hillsborough, the minister in the American department; and was particularly severe upon Lord Hillsborough's letter of Sept. 8, 1768, which directed some of the American Governors to dissolve their Assemblies. He called this letter an *ill-written, unconstitutional, official* letter, wanting the weight and advice of parliament, as well as the leniency of authority.

His Grace having finished, Lord Hillsborough stood up, and replied, 'That he was surprized to find any part of his conduct questioned in regard to the Colonies, as it ever was, and should be, his principle to attach himself to no particular party, or set of men, but steadily pursue those objects which he thought were most conducive to the good of the constitution, and the honor of the Crown; that knowing the ground he stood on was but slippery, he was always the more circumspect; but that, notwithstanding all his care, the Americans, particularly the people of Boston, acted in such a manner, as justified every step which had been taken against them by government. He observed, that they not only excepted against certain duties laid on them by the Parliament of Great-Britain, but entered into a positive resolution to pay *no duties* of any kind. And my Lords, says he, was it not then high time for government to interpose? Yes, my Lords, I, for my part, should think myself not only wanting in my duty, if I did not, as Minister for that department, but subject to be impeached at the bar of this honorable house.' He entered particularly into the late disturbances at Boston, said, 'that all the quarrel the people had there with the soldiery, was merely because they were disposed of there, as if the King had not a right to quarter his troops where he tho't proper.' And concluded, by lamenting, 'that soldiers who bore an honorable profession, should, for that very reason, be more subject to insult than any other people.'

The friends of the Ministry now cried out, "adjourn! adjourn!" when the Marquis of Rockingham prevented it by rising. He did not speak very long, but made some pertinent observations on the question; one in particular, 'That he would always wish to see (and he believed that such a wish was most correspondent to the interests of the mother-country) the riches of America returned by the fruits of industry and commerce, rather than by severe duties and improper imposts." He was seconded by the Earl Temple, who spoke to this purport:—— 'My Lords, I am really surprised, that even at the very close of the sessions, the Administration cannot trust to the goodness of their cause, but that they will *still* call for *an adjournment*; and under cover of their strength in this line, laugh at all justice and argument. The noble Duke who made this motion, has been very accurate in his explication of it, and leaves me very little to say; I, however, shall beg leave to make a few remarks upon this subject in general. In his Majesty's speech to both houses of parliament, at the opening of this sessions, are these words, *It is needless for me to recommend to the serious attention of my parliament, the state of my government in America. I have endeavored on my part, by every means, to bring back my subjects there to their duty, and to a due sense of lawful authority.* I would ask now, my Lords, how this has been complied with? Here is a strong recommendation of American affairs, from the throne, and they have scarcely

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|| House Lords. Vide Page 157 Vol. 2. § Page 154 Vol. 2. † Page 764 Vol. 2 * Page 468 Vol. 2

V a mistake they have acted as became true Englishmen! ‡ a notorious Lie! ‡ Another lie!

(1) meaning the Circular Letter pa. 43. Vol. 2

(2) meaning Mass. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. — Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. Vid Massacre pa. 60

(+) Vid. Speech pa. 65.

(5) pa. 65. = vid. pa. 106. & vid pa. 535. 538 550 in leaf ting Lut-tetel in y^e Room of Wilkes Vol. 2. 16 L^d Gros-venor & Duke of Cum-berland vid. pa. 284.

scarcely, during the whole session, been laid before us; and now, when the Parliament themselves are desirous of complying with his Majesty's request, to take them under consideration, the King's ministers and their friends are crying out for an *adjournment*. This, my Lords, is, I confess, performing promises in a very singular manner, and doing the business of government in a stile more singular; it puts me in mind of that stale French gasconade,

'The King of France, with forty thousand men,
'March'd up the hill, & so march'd down again.'

For here we are, the last day but one of the sessions, in respect to America, just where we sat out; every thing left unsettled, and opening to our view the most alarming prospects; the wisdom and advice of Parliament (so ardently sought after by former ministers) totally neglected and despised; and every thing consigned to the minister of that department, who breathes nothing but sanguinary measures.—I have been once in office, whether I shall ever be so again I don't know, nor does it belong to me solely to determine; but I do solemnly declare, I would not for any consideration under heaven be so now, in the predicament of the present administration, who have rendered themselves so unpopular by their proceedings, that I believe I may safely pronounce they are now most heartily and sincerely detested by the public.'

Lord Temple was nobly supported by the Lords Lyttleton and Shelburne; the latter of whom spoke for near half an hour, with great spirit, and concluded with observing, "He hoped it would not be taken as a compliment intended for himself, if he asserted, that during his presiding in the American department every thing was conducted with becoming spirit, on the side of the Crown, and leniency on that of the Colonists, and yet no complaints arose, it ever being his principle to hold them as countrymen, fellow-subjects, and Englishmen."

Lord Shelburne observed, "That such resolutions against the *Culprit*, being moved to be put off by himself, was such a manifest violation of justice, and such a prostitution of Parliament, that he hoped IMPEACHMENT would soon follow. He reproached Administration for having put into the King's mouth, at the beginning of the Session, a recommendation of the affairs in America, as one of the principal objects for the consideration of Parliament; and then suffering every day to elapse, without so much as noticing that great object; and now it was come to the *last day*, and the matter moved by the noble Duke, they with a most shameful and scandalous effrontery, avoided all enquiry, by moving and putting the question *to adjourn*.

Lord Weymouth made a short reply; at the close of which the House divided on the question for adjournment, when the numbers stood thus:

For the adjournment	60
Against it ——	26
Majority for the adjournment	34

The following is a Copy of the Address, Remonstrance and Petition, which is to be presented to his Majesty next Wednesday.

"*To the KING's most excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled,

May it please your Majesty,

WHEN your Majesty's most faithful subjects the Citizens of London, whose loyalty and affection have been so often and so effectually proved & experienced by the illustrious House of Brunswick, are laboring under the weight of that displeasure which your Majesty has been advised to lay upon them, in the answer given from the throne to their late humble application, we feel ourselves constrained, with all humility, to approach the royal Father of his people.

Conscious, Sire, of the purest sentiments of veneration which they entertain for your Majesty's person, we are deeply concerned, that what the law allows, and the constitution teaches, hath been misconstrued by ministers, instruments of that influence which shakes the realm into disrespect to your Majesty.

vid another pa. 556.

Perplexed and astonished as we are, by the awful sentence of censure lately past upon this City, in your Majesty's answer from the throne; we cannot, without surrendering all that is dear to Englishmen, forbear most humbly to supplicate, that your Majesty will deign to grant a more favorable interpretation to this dutiful, though persevering claim *of our* invaded birth-rights; *nothing doubting that the benignity of your Majesty's nature will, to our unspeakable comfort, at length break through all the secret and visible* machinations *to which the City of London owes its late severe repulse; and that your Kingly justice and Fatherly tenderness, will disclaim the malignant and pernicious* advice *which suggested the answer we deplore:* An advice of most dangerous tendency; *inasmuch as thereby the exercise of the clearest rights of the subject, namely, to petition the King for redress of grievances, to complain of the violation of the freedom of election, and to pray for a dissolution of Parliament, to point out malepractices in administration, and to urge the removal of evil Ministers, hath, under the generality of one* compendious word, *been indiscriminately checked with reprimand; and your Majesty's afflicted citizens of London have heard, from the throne itself, that the* contents *of their humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition, laying their* complaints *and* injuries *at the feet of their Sovereign, as* Father of his people, able and willing to redress their grievances, *cannot but be considered by your Majesty, as disrespectful to yourself, injurious to your parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the constitution.*

Your Majesty cannot disapprove, that we here *assert the clearest principles of the constitution against the insidious attempt of evil counsellors to* perplex, confound & shake *them: We are determined to abide by those rights and liberties, which our fore-fathers bravely vindicated, at the ever memorable revolution, and which their* sons will *resolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the* indispensible right *of the subject,—a* full, free *and* unmutilated *Parliament*, legally chosen in all its members;—*a right which* THIS *House of Commons have manifestly violated, depriving at their* will *and* pleasure, *the County of Middlesex of one of its legal representatives, and* arbitrarily nominating, *as a Knight of the Shire, a person not elected by a majority of the* freeholders. *As the only constitutional means of raparation now left for the injured Electors of Great Britain, we implore, with most urgent supplications, the* dissolution *of this present Parliament, the removal of evil ministers, and* the total exclusion of that fatal influence, *which has caused such national discontent.*

In the mean time, Sire, we offer our constant prayers to Heaven that your Majesty may reign, as Kings can only reign, in *and* by *the hearts of a loyal dutiful and* free people." Answ^d pa. 184.

May 16. Monday the Earl of C——m made a motion in the Upper Room for an address to the K—— to desire he would dissolve the present p——t. He stated the public discontents in England, Ireland and America; affirmed that the people had no confidence in the H—(1) of C——s, who had betrayed their trust, and shewed from the situation of public affairs, the great necessity of having a p——t on whom the people can place a proper confidence.—All arguments were in vain, and the debates having lasted till nine o'clock, the Court Lords called for *the Question!* and put a negative upon it, 78 to 29.

May 17. It is reported that instructions are preparing for the several American Governors, for pursuing proper measures to prevent any disturbances which may seem likely to arise in their provinces.

We are informed that the great trial depending between a noble Lord and a certain great Personage for crim. con. will be tried in the sittings after the present term, at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster.

Monday night Lord C——m and his party effected a political manœuvre which had like to have been attended with great success; for when Lord N——th least expected it, a motion was made respecting the Middlesex election; which so alarmed the premier, that the ablest speakers of the court side were forced to exert their utmost abilities to evade the putting the question for near two hours; while in the mean time messages were dispatched to every quarter to summon the absent members, whose arrival at last carried it by a majority.

The report that the Aldermen Harley and Wilkes had a smart altercation at Guildhall, last Monday, is without foundation. Their behaviour to each other was remarkably polite, and Mr. Wilkes, with great good nature, set Mr. Harley right, with regard to a point he was mistaken in, respecting himself.

Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has obtained leave not to return any more to his Government.——He is to have a pension for life of 800l. per annum.

The patent for appointing a new Governor in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, was actually making out last week at the Secretary of State's office, in favour of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts-bay; but on the receipt of fresh letters from that part of America, it has been thought adviseable to appoint some other person of more determined principles.

Another squadron of Russian men of war is expected to anchor in the Humber early in the month of June, several pilots there having lately been engaged for that purpose, who have already sailed for the Sound, in order to be ready to go on board as the ships arrive there, that no time may be lost in the prosecution of this important expedition.

May 18. Yesterday divers Colony agents had a conference with the Earl of Hillsborough, on affairs of importance relative to North America.

They write from Amsterdam, that several large ships are now loading there with proper cargoes for the Dutch settlements in the West Indies, for it is expected there will be great demands this summer from the British American Colonies.

Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, May 22. 1770.

THIS morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.

We hear her Majesty had a very favorable time, being only a few minutes in labor.

Dr. Hunter delivered her Majesty.

Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young Princess is in perfect health.

May 21. Friday the merchants concerned in the Colony trade sent down counter-orders to the manufacturing counties, to postpone the completion of very large commissions for American exportation, on account of the parliament proroguing without full redress having been obtained for the grievances of that continent.

General Paoli had the honor of a conference with his Majesty on Sunday.

May 23. The Duke of Bedford remains exceeding ill, and is tho't to be in imminent danger.

It is remarkable enough, that Mr. G. (4) from whose conduct, when in administration, the present discontents and troubles in America originally arise, has not once spoken on that subject during the late examination into, and discussion of it.

In the course of the last sessions his Majesty went seven times to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to 209 public and private bills.

The Aldermen, Common-Council, &c. meet the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. at Guildhall, this day at noon, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to present an Address, Petition & Remonstrance to his Majesty.

It is said to be determined that the present Premier shall continue till the meeting of next session.

We are assured Mr. Alderman Wilkes will not go to St. James's this day.

We hear that it is now absolutely settled, that a certain great Personage is to spend the remainder of her days in Germany (3) And that this design is so near being put in execution, that measures are now taking with regard to the household.

It is said that as soon as the above takes place, the household of his R—l H—(4)—s the P——ce of W—s will be formed; and most of the D—(3)r's servants be appointed to places in it.

The last letters from the Earl of Bute inform that his Lordship has received so much benefit from the waters of the Farnese, that he is almost cured of the disorder in his stomach, and proposes soon to set out on his return.

BOSTON, *July* 23. 1770.

In Capt. Smith, who arrived Yesterday from London, came Passengers William Pepperrell, Esq; the Captains Remmick, Lawson and Ball; also Miss Jemima Debuke, who some time since went from hence to reside in England with her Brother the late Capt. Thomas Debuke, now deceased.

We hear that Capt. Daverson, in a Ship, was to sail from London for this Place in about a fortnight or three Weeks after Capt. Smith.

It is said the House of Commons broke up without entering upon American affairs as was expected.

Yesterday Afternoon, Capt. Williams in a Brig from this Place for Surranam, who sailed about 3 weeks ago, put back again, having sprung a Leak.

Extract of a late Letter from London,

"As to the Sandemanians, I can only say, they are not upon the increase with us, I rejoice they have done no more mischief with you; Mr Pike is cut off for the Sin of Covetousness, i. e. reserving £. 200 as a marriage Portion for his younger Daughter."

The said Mr. Pike was an eminent Dissenting-Minister in London, Author of the *Cases of Conscience*. About six years since he was converted to Sandemanianism, and divers pieces of his in favor thereof, have been published both in London and America. Query, Whether the censure now passed upon him, will hurt the credit of his Books?

TO BE SOLD,

By *Charles Hamock*,

At his Wine-Cellar in Royal Exchange Lane,

Choice good Claret, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, and other Wines suitable for this Market, good Barbados Rum, Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, and choice Vinegar; all to be sold cheap for the Cash by the Cask, Gallon, or smaller Quantity.—He has likewise to sell a number of shook Pipe Staves if applied for immediately.

A few Tortoise and Pine-Apples

to be sold on board a Schooner now laying at *Minot's* T. if apply'd for immediately.

Custom-House, Boston, *July* 21. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Hinckley from Philadelphia; White from New-Haven; Oaks, Snow & Tiley from New-London; Tellings from River St. Johns; Morton from Newfoundland; Simmons from Rhode-Island; Clark from New Providence; Rysam from No Carolina; Wales from Halifax; Yarde from St. Christophers; Samson from Lisbon; Procter from Grenada; Corning from Eustatia; Kent from Esquebo.

* Vide Page 65 || The Speech of the King is the Speech of the Minister (3) Dow. Dowager
† Vide Page 116. — Chatham * King { Parliament (1) House Commons (2) G. Grenville
(4) Royal Highness

THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 798.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, July 23, 1770.

BOSTON, July 23.

WEDNESDAY last being Commencement at HARVARD-COLLEGE in Cambridge, — after a preparatory Prayer by the Rev'd President LOCKE, the Exercises of the Morning began with a salutatory Oration in Latin, then followed an English Dialogue on the Importance of Science and public Liberty:—to this succeeded a forensic Dispute on public and private Education;—then followed a Dialogue in Greek;—after which the usual Syllogistic Disputes took place:—These being ended, the Audience were entertained with a Dialogue in the Chaldaic Language; the first of the Kind ever exhibited in America, and wholly the Product of the generous Foundation of the late Hon. THOMAS HANCOCK, Esq;—A Dialogue on Virtue and Liberty closed the Performances of the Forenoon. In the Afternoon the Candidates for Masters of Arts held their Syllogistic Disputes in Latin, and a Valedictory Oration was pronounced by one of the same Class.—The several Degrees were conferred in the usual Manner previous to the Valedictory Oration, a Prayer by the President, and an Anthem performed by the Under Graduates closed the Entertainment of the Day.

The Names of the young Gentlemen who were admitted to their respective Degrees, viz.

BACHELLORS OF ARTS.

William Sanford Hutchinson	Abner Smith
Gilbert Saltonstall	Nathan Goddard
William Winthrop	Samuel-Sheldon Pool
John Winthrop	Thomas Colman
Paul Langdon	William Stearns
Ward Chipman	Benjamin Chadwick
Jonathan Stearns	Isaac Stone
Amariah Frost	Henry Bright
John Mellen	David Townsend
Aaron Hutchinson	Joseph Pope
Jonathan Newell	Palsgrave Wellington
Edward Sprague	Hezekiah Taylor
Samuel Adams	Jonathan Hicks
Samuel Osgood	Owen Warland
Joseph Hunt	Jacob Burnap
Zebulon Butler	Aaron Crosby
Jonathan Barns	William Wetmore.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Nathanael Lovejoy & Oliver Whipple, graduated 1766.

Thomas Bernard	Nicholas Dudley
Adam Winthrop	Abraham Wood
Edward Oxnard	William Moore
Lemuel Cushing	William Turner
Samuel Hancock	Jeremiah Shaw
Isaac Mansfield	Simeon Chase
Josiah Moulton	Enos Hitchcock
John Rogers	Samuel Cheney
Isaac Smith	Asa Dunbar
Daniel Johnson	Sylvanus Ames
Simon Tufts	Joseph Farrar
William Mayhew	Nathanael Kidder
Zephaniah Briggs	Jonathan Frost
Elisha Thayer	Asarelah Morse
Henry Herrick	Aaron Bordman
Edmund Freeman	William Gammage
Burrill Devereux	John Porter
Samuel Willard	Amos Cotting
Increase Sumner	Moses Holt

Elijah Fitch and Manasseh Cutler, graduated at Yale-College, 1766.

The Honorary Degree of M. A. was also conferred on Mr. Benjamin West, of Providence.

The young Gentlemen that received their Degree of Bachellor of Arts were dressed in black Cloaths, entirely of the Manufacture of New-England.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Last Tuesday Evening arrived, the Snow Thistle, Capt. Alexander Marquis, in 38 Days from Lisbon. Wheat at Lisbon was quite unsaleable, and the Price of Flour extremely low, there having been no less than 10,000 Barrels imported in 3 Days, from the 26th to the 31st of May, and large Quantities on Hand before.

A Print of May 15th brought by him contains the following.

May 15. It is rumoured that Governor Pownall formerly Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, will at the desire of the Ministry, re-assume his government, until the distractions at Boston, and the Colony in general are subsided.

We are told that a certain Colony Agent has proposed to Administration to settle the American disputes by arbitration. Five arbiters to be chosen by the Ministry, and five by the Americans; and those ten to be at liberty to call in five more, The place of arbitration, London; and the award to be made in three months from their first meeting.

The sheriff and city remembrancer, who went yesterday to St. James's, to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the city's second address, remonstrance and petition, are ordered to go again to morrow for his Majesty's answer, when he will be waited on by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and common council, for that purpose.

We hear a meeting of the principal Inhabitants of Westminster will soon be at their Guildhall, to consider of a second remonstrance to the throne, and that the county of Middlesex will follow the example, also New-Castle, &c.

Some Letters from Venice mention, advice having been received there of a naval victory being obtained by the Russians over part of the Turkish fleet, near the Streight of the Dardanelles, in which the latter met with great loss.

We hear that this day, after breaking up of a board of trade and plantations, some dispatches were sent off to Falmouth from Lord Hillsborough's office, to be forwarded to New-York.

The Ministry have laid aside their first intention of sending more land forces to America, but still continue in their design of sending ships.

There is no foundation for the report of a certain Sub-Governor's having given disgust by his procedure on a late emergent occasion; since his conduct was entirely directed by full & explicit instructions.

Friday next, we hear, will determine whether a certain unpopular Governor will be again placed in his official capacity abroad.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) June 14.

By the manifest of the cargo of the ship London, Captain Alexander Curling, which arrived here last Friday from London, it appears, that the whole of the imports, to seventeen different houses in *this town*, is only forty bales, 10 trunks, 29 casks, 8 cases, 2 boxes, 17 bundles of goods, 13 barrels of gun-powder, 18 quern and 12 grindstones: And that Messrs. John Gordon & Comp. and Mr. Phillip Box, of *Georgia*, have imported in the said ship, as follows, 53 bales, 31 trunks, 50 casks, 11 cases, 6 boxes, 9 bundles, 5 hogsheads, 1 truss, and 30 kegs of goods, with 30 jugs and 20 barrels of gun-powder.—And it has appeared to the *Committee of Inspection*, that among the articles imported for our merchants, there is not 5l. sterling worth *contrary to the resolutions*, which is to be stored, and, had the quantity been more considerable, would have been re-shipped.

June 28. In consequence of the advertisement by the general committee, in our last, there was yesterday as numerous and respectable a meeting of the inhabitants at Liberty-Tree, as ever had assembled there; who, after choosing Charles Pickney, Esq; chairman for the day, came to the following RESOLUTIONS, *nem. con.* viz.

That as undoubted intelligence has been received, of some of the inhabitants of the colony of Rhode-Island (dead to every feeling, but a criminal attachment to their private interest) having been guilty of a breach of their agreement, by importing British goods, while the minds of their countrymen are filled with the greatest anxiety for the suspending fate of their liberties; and others, of the same colony, not having properly exerted themselves to prevent such an atrocious attempt; they are objects of the severest animadversion, deserving of every opposition, and ought to be treated as betrayers of American liberty, until they shall have made ample satisfaction and atonement for their duplicity of conduct.

That therefore all commercial intercourse and dealing between us and them, shall immediately and finally cease and determine, Except, that such goods as are already ordered from thence or are expected in payment, by persons now actually residing in this province, may be landed and received, if they arrive in one month from this date, but not after, and the baggage of passengers at all times. That no other goods whatever belonging to any inhabitants of the colony of *Rhode-Island*, masters of vessels or passengers, shall, with their consent be landed. And that all masters of vessels from thence, be accordingly desired peaceably to depart this port in twenty-four hours after their arrival, without unloading.

That as the people of the colony of *Georgia* (the hon. Jonathan Bryan, a few other individuals excepted) have acted a most singularly infamous part, from the beginning of the present glorious struggle for the preservation of American rights, to this very instant, and basely taken every possible advantage of the more virtuous colonies; so they ought not only to be considered under the same predicament as the deluded people of *Rhode-Island*, but also to be amputated from the rest of their brethren, as a rotten part that might spread a dangerous infection.

That therefore all commercial dealings and intercourse between us and that colony shall likewise cease, in fourteen days, from this date. That all masters of vessels from thence, after the expiration of the said 14 days, be accordingly desired peaceably to depart this port within 24 hours. And that no British goods imported for that colony must be landed here. But, as it has been represented that bonds are given in Great-Britain for the landing of some articles in America, the returning with which, might subject the vessels of innocent persons, ignorant of the present resolutions, to seizure; therefore it is agreed, such articles may be transported in other vessels, during the course of three months, and no longer; after which, no British goods whatever, are to be so transported.

That no subscribers to our resolutions, who are possessed of estates in *Georgia*, shall be affected by these resolutions; but may import the produce of such estates as usual.

That these resolutions should continue of force, and be inviolably adhered to, until we shall have received undoubted assurance, that the merchants and other inhabitants of *Rhode-Island* and *Georgia* have united in, and will firmly adhere to, the important measure of non-importation.

That the general committee do give the earliest notice to all the northern colonies, of these our resolutions: and recommend to them, immediately to adopt the same measure in regard to *Georgia*, and in the fullest extent.

That the general committee do forthwith write another circular letter to, and exhort all the northern colonies, to extend their plans to every object included in our's; and to confine their non-importation to the repeal of the whole of the revenue acts of the 7th of his present Majesty.

That as some few indiscreet persons have pretended to doubt, whether our general resolutions restrain subscribers from dealing with any but non-subscribers; it is resolved, that every subscriber who shall presume, directly or indirectly, to purchase from, or sell for, any Violator of the general resolutions, be looked upon in the same odious light as a violator himself, shunned as a pestilence, and held in the utmost abhorrence and contempt.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Yesterday sailed the Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, with the Mail for Falmouth. She carries orders from the Merchants here for a general Importation of Goods, except the single article TEA, (on which the Duty laid by the Parliament for raising a Revenue in America remains unrepeal'd) and all other Goods on which a Duty for the like Purpose may be laid. These orders are in consequence of a late Alteration in the Non-Importation Agreement, which, since the People of Boston and Philadelphia have refused their consent to, has been made, upon the Subscription of about 800 of the Inhabitants, which the opposite Party who were against the alteration, say is but about a fourth part of the people who had a right to vote upon this occasion; but who thinking the proceeding irregular, refused to sign on any side. They intend to publish a protest with their names subscribed, as also of the principals on the other side.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia to a Friend in New-York, dated July 2.

"I am sorry to find the noble Cause of America likely to be betrayed by its pretended Friends with you, can it be possible that Men who have soar'd so high as to attract the Admiration and Esteem of all the virtuous Part of Mankind should at once sink so low as to become the Contempt and Derision of every Individual! But I hope it is not possible, that for a Mess of Pottage you should sell your invaluable Liberties and entail the curse of Slavery upon your Descendants for ever, when Perseverance but for a little longer, secures the prize and makes your Names Immortal.

We are all Patriots here, and will hold no Intercourse or Connection with you if you basely desert the Cause."

A Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia.

Sir, *Virginia, June 30th, 1770.*

OUR General Assembly which met, by Adjournment, upon the 21st of May, is just broke up. The only Question in which the Interest of the Colonies in general was concerned, came on before the House of Burgesses, on the 23d Day of this Month, upon his Excellency our Governor's communicating to the House the *famous* Act of Parliament, for repealing the Duties upon Glass, Painters Colours, and Paper of British Manufacture. If he expected this Act would produce any *conciliating* Effects, he was greatly *mistaken*; for the *Principles* upon which it was founded, appeared so derogatory to the *Rights* of American Liberty, that the House was inflamed with *Resentment*, spurned at the *pretended* Favour, and *unanimously* voted a Petition to the King, asserting their RIGHTS, agreeable to their former Addresses, Representations, and Remonstrances. They did not expect this Petition would produce any Alteration in the Conduct of the British Ministry; but, they intended it, as their Protestation, *never to submit silently, to the Power of the Parliament to tax the Colonies.* This was all the Assembly thought proper to do, upon this important Point, in their Legislative Character; but as *private Gentlemen*, they renewed and enforced their former Associations against the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain. In this Association they were joined by a considerable Body of Merchants, who were at that Time in Williamsburg; and I doubt not the Association will, in a very few Weeks become *universal* throughout the Colony.

A determined Spirit of Opposition to the Power of the British Parliament to TAX THE COLONIES, prevails among *all Ranks* of People, except a very few *Crown* Officers. The new Association is dispersed through the several Counties, and is signing very fast. Committees in the necessary Parts of the Country are appointed to inspect the Imports, and to exert every constitutional Measure to prevent vending any Article contrary to the Association; those who do not adhere to, or who transgress the Terms of it, will be deemed *Enemies to American Liberty*: their Names will be made Public; their

Vid the whole of this page — in page 173 — with all the References

Companies avoided; and every Stigma fixed upon them to make them *despicable*.

But this is not all, the principal Gentlemen in the several Counties, are preparing to open Subscriptions for *establishing Manufactures* in their Counties; which will, in a very short Time make it unnecessary to import a single *useful* Article of Life from Great-Britain. Nay it is much talked of, to *withhold our Exports* from Great-Britain; and even to relinquish the Cultivation of Tobacco, and turn our whole Force to the Improvement of our Flocks, Herds, and Manufactures; which, though we may hereby not receive so large an annual Income from our Estates, will render us *happy*, and be a sure Means of preserving our Liberty, which to us is of *much higher Value than Riches*. In short, the Conduct of the Ministry, has opened our Eyes; we now see that we can live within our selves; that our present Wants may be supplied, by importing only *a few* Articles from Great-Britain; and that in a very short Time we can live *without them*. Luxury and Dissipation are quite banished from among us; Frugality and Industry are universally prevailing. The *whirling of our Spinning Wheels* afford us the most delightful *Music*, and that Man is the most respected who appears clad in Homespun; as *such* a Dress is a sure Evidence of *Love to his Country*.

When I take a Survey of the surprising Increase of Manufactures among us, since the Beginning of our Dispute with the Parliament, and the swift Advances we are making in Improvements of all Sorts of necessary Cloathing and Tools for Agriculture, I consider the British Ministry as the *best Friends* to the Colonies. They, indeed aimed at subverting our civil Liberties; but in so doing, they have pointed out to us the most effectual Way to preserve them: A Way, which we are *determined* to pursue with *unremitted Perseverance*; and which no Custom-House Officers, no Judges of Vice-Admiralty Courts, no Statutes of Harry the 8th, nor even the Fleets and Armies of the Kingdom, can *force us from*.

Go on then ye Politicians who govern the British Councils with such *Wisdom*, as to make yourselves the *Ridicule* of all Mankind,—go on with Declarations, that *you will oblige America to lick the Dust from your Feet*,—go on and *force* the Colonies to know their true Interest, to learn Instruction,—and to improve their domestic Felicity, by establishing Manufactures universally. This you have done already in a great Measure, by the Duties you have heretofore imposed, and you will do it effectually by imposing fresh Duties upon their Imports, and by continuing your present System of Colony Administration. Such a Conduct will, in the Opinion of the Colonists, exalt your Characters, and demonstrate to the World, the *Wisdom of your Councils*, which improve the Manufactures of the Colonies, to the impoverishment and Destruction of your own Tradesmen.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

LET us recollect what it was that fired the resentment of the Americans against the stamp-act and the stamp officers. Was it not because their money was to have been taken out of their pockets without their consent? Did they not then think that the ax was laid at the very root of all their liberties, justly concluding, that no man could be free from the moment his property was to be controul'd by the arbitrary will of another? Where then is the mighty odds, between the state which the stamp-act would have bro't us into, and the state we are now in? Is not our property as much controul'd by the acts of parliament of the 4th & 7th of Geo. III. now in full force, I mean the molasses act and the tea act, as it would have been by the stamp-act? Are the Commissioners of the American board of customs, and their numerous train of dependents, a more harmless set of *creatures* than the stamp-masters and theirs would have been? Tell me, what difference there is between these acts and that? Were they not all fram'd and design'd for the same purpose, of giving and granting our money without even asking our Leave, as if we were not the proper owners of what we have honestly earn'd, and many of us with the sweat of our brows? Is not our money, which is the hearts-blood of our business, and which gives motion to every spring, alacrity to every heart and dexterity to every hand employed in the various arts, as plentifully running thro' every vein, by the force of these acts, as it would have done, if the stamp-act had been executed? Can you conceive any real difference in things, or, is not the difference in names only?——These are very serious and alarming questions.

When the detestable stamp-act was in being, the merchants of New York voluntarily enter'd into an agreement among themselves; and even before it could be communicated to the other colonies, they generously resolv'd to sacrifice the temporary profits of their trade, for the sake of securing their rights as men and citizens. The sister colonies were inspired by their patriotick example, and pursued the same measure. Every one can remember how far this operated towards the repeal of the act, and thereby the saving America from the ruin which it threatned.

I am far from thinking, however, that the act would have long remain'd in force, if that measure had never been taken; for the colonies were too intelligent as well as too numerous, and I will add, too *powerful*, to submit to any law, unconstitutional and unnatural as that was, and big with destruction. They very well knew, that neither the British parliament, nor any parliament under Heaven, had the least shadow of a right or authority to subject them to the payment of a revenue without their consent. They therefore spurn'd at the act; and as one man, and united in driving the ignominious *taxt-masters* out of their political existence, as the chaff is driven before a tempest. They resented from the bottom of their hearts, the indignity offer'd to them, as free-born subjects; and before the reptile vermin began to crawl, they *stamp'd* them into atoms. Such was their indignation against those who were appointed, to hold the iron rod over them, and who were base enough to accept the appointment, that the people, who knew that all laws ought to be calculated for their good; and forever form the best judgment and pursue the best measures when their rights are invaded by pernicious laws; who can at all times maintain their own freedom or die in the attempt,—The justly incensed people awoke and rouz'd themselves, like the Lion hungry for prey, and as it were in an instant, bro't the trembling miscreants to a resignation of their pretended powers. Such was the spirit at that time; and this, I have always thought, was mightily influential in repealing the stamp-act.

But what man would open a new scene of confusion and blood, if it can possibly be avoided, consistent with the security of our sacred Rights——It was to prevent this, that the merchants of Boston propos'd, that the salutary plan of non-importation from Great Britain, might again take place, till *both* the revenue acts should be repealed—The southern colonies chose *for the present* to confine it to the act imposing duties on paper, glass, painter's colours and tea—*Boston* acquiesced; and all agreed, except the small colonies of New-Hampshire and Rhode-Island, and plighted their faith to each other that they would not import till the said act should be *totally* repealed—All have religiously adhered to their agreement beyond the most sanguine expectation, except New-York—The merchants of New-York, who stood foremost in the time of the stamp-act, some of them at least to their immortal shame and infamy, have been the first to break the solemn agreement—An agreement which promis'd the happy effect design'd by it, and upon which the fate of millions unborn seems to be suspended, or the lives of multitudes at some time hereafter, in the fierce contest for liberty; for I cannot think the people of America will tamely relinquish their liberties——I say, some of the merchants of New-York, because I know *all* have not been guilty of this perfidy——We find but four of these mean wretches, in the number of twenty-two committee men——The rest it is to be hoped will make a stand against their baneful influence, whatever artful and unmanly steps they may have taken to ensnare their honest and well-meaning fellow-citizens; who in general, are as sensible as any people on the continent, but for once have been fatally too *credulous*——The least recollection will open their eyes to see their mistake—And then I am perswaded, the city and province of New-York, who have heretofore discover'd a laudable zeal in the common cause, will again act their part with *firmness* and *prudence*—— What will it advantage a man, if he imports the whole world and loses his customers? Will G. G. and a few tories, insure them success——————Will the myrmidons, which we have happily got rid of, be employ'd to *force* them to purchase the goods, which the favorites and tools of the ministry may import in consequence of an unpardonable breach of trust? No. It is in the power of the people of New-York, and GOD be praised, of the people of the continent, by REFUSING TO PURCHASE the *baubles* bro't from the *Island* of Britain to prevent their future importation: And in doing this, they will save their money and their country at once.

What then is to be done on this event? I will not call it alarming; for the designed importations at New-York, even should they be as general as they would fain have us believe, will be trifling in comparison with the whole continent—Let the merchants in every other colony (and even Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire we hear are coming into the agreement) be the more firm and determin'd—If they follow the evil example of New-York, they will do the very thing which the enemies of America are now hoping for. Instead of *the least abatement* of their zeal, let it still wax warmer and warmer. And so long as they are in earnest, *without wavering*, in the full execution of their well-laid plan, let them have the voluntary, the cheartul and the *powerful* aid of the BODY of the people. But, if *any of them* should even appear to desert the noble cause—the cause of the country and of posterity, which GOD forbid! Let them, like the parricides at New-York, be despis'd, hated, detested, and handed down to all future ages, as the betrayers of their country—at the very juncture when she expected compleat salvation from their Virtue.

AN AMERICAN.

PILADELPHIA, June 11.

Yesterday noon arrived here an express from the Merchants Committee at New-York, to that of this city, acquainting them that they had beoke through their non-importation agreement, and had sent home orders for goods. When the matter was known among the people here, the mildest epithet that could be given them, was, That the New-Yorkers were traitors to their country, themselves, and ages yet unborn, who, no doubt, when groaning under a British yoke, will forever curse the traitors.

A LETTER from the *Merchants Committee* of New-York, to the *Merchants Committee* in this Place, dated *New-York, July* 10, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

IN pursuance of the printed advertisement, inclosed you by our last express; we are directed to acquaint you, that the sense of our inhabitants has been again taken according to the inclosed written proposals from our committee; which was not finished untill last night; and as there appeared a great majority for importing every thing, except such articles as are, or may hereafter be subject to duty for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, and in consequence thereof, many orders for goods may be sent by the packet to sail to-morrow or next day; we are ordered to give you the most early advice of this event by another express, that if your merchants should chuse to send any orders, they may avail themselves of a vessel which, we hear, will be ready to sail from your port for London on Saturday next. Another opportunity will also offer from hence for Liverpool the same day.

We are very sorry our late earnest endeavors to harmonize with our brethren of Philadelphia, have proved abortive; but we flatter ourselves the event will abundantly justify the measure adopted by the majority of our inhabitants, altho' they appear just now to be singular in their opinion. We remain, with Great Regard,

Gentlemen, your most humble Servants.

To Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia.

In the above Letter was inclosed the following.

THE above persons are requested by the committee of merchants to divide themselves in pairs, one of each party; and to take the sense of their ward for, and against importation; by taking down the names of the inhabitants after reading to them the following proposition, without using any other arguments, viz.

As by the return of our expresses from Boston and Philadelphia, we are advised by letters from their committees, that a majority of both places are for maintaining their Non-Importation Agreements on their present footing.

Is it your sentiments that we should also abide by our present Non-Importation agreement; or to import every thing except the articles which are, or may hereafter be subject to Duty?

It is expected that every Person who is waited on, will candidly give his opinion for, or against importation, and that the Committee appointed to wait on them, will make a return of their voices to the Committee of Inspection, at Mrs. Wrag's, on Monday Evening the 9th of July, without fail.

By Order of the Committee.

GENTLEMEN, Philadelphia July 11, 1770.

WE are sorry to find, by your Letter of the 10th Instant by Express, that a Majority of your City have determined to break your Non-importation Agreement; a Measure which we think will be prejudicial to your own, and the Liberties of all America.—Arguments are now vain—To posterity, and to your Country, you must answer for the Step you have now taken.——The Disposition you shewed on a former Occasion, and the Letters we rec eived from you, since the passing of the Act of 7 Geo. III. promised a different Conduct.—We cannot even "flatter ourselves the Event will justify the Measure you have adopted." You have certainly weakened that Union of the Colonies, on which their Safety depends, and will thereby strengthen the Hands of our Enemies, and encourage them to prosecute their Designs against our common Liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you may colour your Proceeding, we think you have, in the Day of Trial, deserted the Cause of Liberty and your Country. We are,

Gentlemen,
Your humble Servants,
And assured Friends.

To the Merchants Committee
of New-York.

Messrs. EDES & GILL, *New-York, 14 July 1770.*

As the following Persons, are some of those, who dead to all the Feelings of Humanity, have exerted themselves in a most extraordinary Manner, in order to influence their Fellow-Citizens, to break through the Non-Importation Agreement, and thereby enslave the whole Continent—Your inserting their Names, as they stand, in your next Paper—will greatly oblige the Friends of Constitutional Liberty here, viz. Your's, BONA-FIDE.

Jacob Walton, Esq; *a Member of the General Assembly.* Jacob Watson, *of the Commitee of Inspection.* Augustus Van Horne. Theophilact Beache, John Murray, Edward Laight and Isaac Low, (Chairman,) *of the Committee of Inspection.* James Jauncey, Esq; *a Member of the General Assembly,* Thomas Walton, Peter Golett, Richard Banker, Joseph Hallett, Messrs. Ludlows *and all of the Name,* James Parsons, William Ustick, Samuel Bowne, Henry White, Abraham Duryee, John Read, Richard Yates, John Thurman, Sen. *one of the Committee of Inspection,* Moore Lynsin and Comp. Samuel VerPlank, *one of the Committee of Inspection,* Andrew Barcley, Hagh and Alexander Wallace, Thomas Doughty, Henry Van Vleck, John Cruger, Esq; *Speaker of the House of Assembly,* Gerard Walton, William Walton, Ludlow & Hoffman, Gedardus Dychink, Folliot & Moore, Haddock & Bowne, Hendrick Remsen, Richard Sharp, Thomas Randel, Walter & Thos. Buchannon & Co. Elias Desbroses, Esq; Thos. & John Marston, Andrew Hammesley, Imlay and Schenk, Dirck Brinkerhoff, Esq; John Harris Cruger, Jacob Remsen, Theodorus Van Wycke, Samuel Deal, John Outhout, Charles McEvers, Gedardus Beekman, Greg, Cunningham, & Co. John Beekman, Perry, Hays and Sherbrook, William Bayard, Esq; John R. Myer, James Bown, Joshua Delaplane and Son, John Alsop, Henry Remsen, jun. *one of the Committee of Inspection,* Smith Rammage, James Beeckman, James Desbrosses *one of the Committee of Inspection,* & Henry Cyler, *Merchants.*—Peter Berton, Rem Rapelje, Jarvis Robuck and Hubert Van Wagenen *Importers.* Thomas Jones, *Attorney at Law.* G. Banyer, *D. S. of this Province.* Henry Cruger, Esq; *one of his Majesty's Council.* James DeLancey, Esq; *a Member of the General Assembly.* Hugh Gaine, *Printer.* Willet Taylor and Charles Nicoll, *Dealers.* Anthony Blecke, *Vendue-Master.* John McKenney and John Elliot, *Merchant-Taylors.* Henry Law, Frederick Rylander, James Mott, George Brewerton, Thomas Tucker, Jonathan Lawrence and Gilbert Forbes, *Dealers.* Peter Bogart and John Roome, *Blacksmiths.* John Watts, Esq; *one of his Majesty's Council.* Winand Van Zandt, *Block-maker.* Crosfield & Totton, *Shipwrights.* George Harrison, Esq; & Leonard Lispenard, Esq; *Brewers.* Linus King, Abraham Kipp and John Allicock, *Dealers.* Henry Carmer, *Saddler.* John Stuart, *Vendue-Master.* Isaac Heron, *Watchmaker.* Oliver Templeton, *Vendue-Master.* Carey Ludlow, *Attorney at Law.* Elias Degrusha, *Rope-maker.* Josiah Short Vavasor, *Shopkeeper.* John Lambert, *Dealer.* Benjamin Ganison, *Lumber-Merchant.* Stanton & Tenbrook, *House-Carpenters.* John Woods, *Attorney at Law.* Joshua De St. Croix, *Mariner.* Philip Doughty & Ennis Graham, *Merchant-Taylors.* Isaac Corsa, *Shopkeeper-* Edward Nicoll, *Dealer.* Theophilus Hardenbrook, *Joiner.* Jacob Brewerton, Henry Franklin, *Dealer.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar in Royal-Exchange Lane;

Choice Claret, Lisbon, Tenerife, Malaga, and other Wines, suitable for this Market. Barbadoes Rum, Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, choice Vinegar. All to be sold cheap for Cash by the Cask, Gallon or smaller Quantity.—He has likewise to sell a Number of Shook Pipe Staves, if apply'd for immediately.

To be Sold, a close Carriage, for one Horse. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Soldiers & The Tea Act. pa. 735. Vol 1. vid. those pieces with the proper References page 173. 174 vid act pa. 53. Vol. 1. vid Index Vol. 1. vid pa. 9. vol. 2. & pa. 277. vol. 1. vid. repeal act pa 411 Vol. 1. vid. pa. 174.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Smith, *in 8 Weeks from* London, *by whom we have public Papers to the* 23*d of* May; *but have Time and Room only for the following*, viz.

LONDON,

May 16. Yesterday all the papers respecting the affairs of America, were laid before a certain Assembly, according to order.

May 17. Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has obtained leave not to return any more to his government of Massachusetts-Bay. He is to have a pension for life of 800l. per annum.

The patent for appointing a new Governor in the place of Sir Francis Bernard, was actually making out last week at the Secretary of State's office in favour of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts Bay: but on the receipt of two fresh letters from that part of America, it has been thought adviseable to appoint some other person of more determined principles.

May 18. The hope that the American affairs would be settled in an amicable way, is again eclipsed by a new adopted plan.

May 19. The postponing the enquiry into certain papers, which now lye on the table for examination from day to day, is said to be owing to the backwardness of both parties to enter into the consideration of affairs which they relate to; but from different motives. The Opposition wish to defer it till their great leader be well enough to attend: the other side desire to put it off, that they may not be troubled with the discussion of those matters at all.

The Address, Remonstrance, and Petition of the City of London, which was agreed to on Monday last is to this effect: "*That his Majesty's faithful Citizens of London, whose loyalty and affection has been proved and experienced by the House of Brunswick, feel themselves constrained to approach the Father of his people, when they are labouring under the displeasure which he has been advised to lay upon them, in answer to their late petition. That they are deeply concerned, that what the law allows, and the constitution justifies, has been misconstrued by evil ministers into disrespect to his Majesty. That they are perplexed and confounded by the sentence of censure in his Majesty's Answer, and cannot forbear supplicating his Majesty to interpret more favourably their dutiful claim of their birthrights; they do not doubt but that his justice and tenderness will at length disclaim the pernicious advice, which caused such a repulse to the Citizens of London; an advice of very dangerous tendency, as the indubitable rights of the subject to petition the King for Redress of Grievances, to petition for the dissolution of Parliament, to discover mal practices in administration, and to pray the removal of evil Counsellors, have been checked with reprimand. That they are determined to defend the principles of the constitution, and the rights and liberties, which their forefathers vindicated at the Revolution, against every attempt of evil ministers to destroy them; and therefore renew their claim to a full, free, and unmutilated parliament, which the present H— of C——s is not, as the County of Middlesex is deprived of one of its legal Representatives, and a person, not elected by the Freeholders, placed in his stead. They therefore implore and supplicate his Majesty to dissolve this Parliament, to remove evil Ministers, and to extinguish that secret influence which has been the means of so much discontent.*"

From the LONDON GAZETTE of May 19.

Westminster, May, 19. *This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased, among other Acts, to give the royal assent to*

An Act *to enable the Governor, Council, and Assembly of New-York, to pass an Act of Assembly, for creating and issuing upon loan, paper bills of credit to a certain amount.*

After which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

Then the Lord Speaker, by his Majesty's Command, said:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"*It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the* 19*th day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the* 19*th day of July next.*"

Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, May 22. 1770.

THIS morning, between 8 and 9 o'Clock the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.

We hear her Majesty had a very favorable time, being only a few minutes in labor.

Dr. Hunter delivered her Majesty.

Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected; and the young Princess is in perfect health.

In the course of the last sessions his Majesty went seven times to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to 209 public and private bills.

The Aldermen, Common Council, &c. meet the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. at Guildhall, this day at noon, to proceed from thence to St. James's, to present an Address, Petition and Remonstrance to his Majesty.

It is said to be determined that the present Premier shall continue till the meeting of next session.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THERE are two New-England Custom-House Officers now in London, that keep continually writing over news to their respective correspondents, and relations at Boston, but some how or other, their news never turn out *true*, the last letter from brother W. mentions that the Board of Commissioners was to be removed to New-Jersey, and that Sir Francis Bernard was to be one of the Board, in the room of ——— (*a secret,*) this seems to be a little strange, and at the same time must be somewhat of a disappointment to the Cabal—What! After all this *Smoke and Oakam*, Sir Francis to be nothing more than a Commissioner?——'Tis impossible, why F—k— and W—h— expected *rewards*: at least equal to that, ——— and there is *Timothy Congress* has not yet received his Commission for ——— (*no matter what,*) no Salary going forward yet *for all his Servitry*, what can all this mean,—perhaps it is his H—'s letters by Robinson (*in favour of the Country*) that has set all aback again. J. H.

BOSTON, July 23.

In Capt. Smith came Passenger WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Esq; of Medford.

The Act upon Tea not Repeal'd, nor like to be.

Letters from New-York per last Post advise, that the methods used to obtain the boasted majority for importation, were base to the last degree. The letters from the other Colonies were read in a small meeting, and copies denied for publication, and when the motion was made for taking the sense of the people in the new way by subscription, and overuled, the court party still persisting in driving that point, which the friends to liberty discovering, by printed advertisements warned and procured another meeting, at which the subscription scheme was again debated and passed in the negative. Notwithstanding which those obstinate miscreants persisted in waiting on the inhabitants with subscription papers, which some supposing they would pursue as they began, joined non-importers with them; but this being contrary to the vote and sense of many of the people, great numbers refused to sign at all, "adhering (as is said) to their vote at the hall on Saturday". It is asserted that their worthy chairman, Mr. Low, is an expectant from the present administration, and many others of them are such lovers of filthy lucre, that few other considerations ever much busied their minds. After all, the patriots hope that if the principal northern Colonies stand firmly by the southern ones, and the friends of the cause at New-York, that it may have a happy influence. Some Gentlemen from Virginia, they write, are with them, who encourage them to depend on the firm faith of that ample territory, and Philadelphia stands firm.—They more than suspect that their misfortune is much owing to a pernicious influence from this place, which, in conjunction with that of the Duke of Grafton, said to be a native of that province, has done them much harm.—— (1)

Friday last the Dwelling-House of Mr. Hugh Maxwell of Bedford was struck with Lightning, and considerably damaged. There were 8 Persons in the Room where the Explosion was, and notwithstanding two Plates were melted the Children were eating off, they providentially escaped unhurt. (2)

Samuel Eliot

Has bro't with him from LONDON,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Pistol
Powder, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs.

Which, with a very few Articles imported two Years ago, will be sold at the very lowest Rates, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, and just above the Market.

Alexander Chamberlain, *jun.*

BEGS Leave to inform the Town and Country, That he has opened a Shop lately improved by Mr. *Nathaniel Abraham*, and opposite Mr. *William Whitwell's* in Ann-Street—Where he has for Sale, An Assortment of Groceries, Stone, Delph, and Cream-color'd Ware, &c.

N. B. A genteel new Chaise and Harness compleat, made in this Town, which hath never run, which will be sold very reasonable for Cash, or such other Pay as may suit. Enquire as above.

A few TORTOISE, and PINE-APPLES

to be Sold on board a Schooner now laying at Minot's T. if apply'd for immediately.

For *LONDON*.

THE Brig ABIGAIL, *James Harding Stevens*, Master now lying at the Long-Wharff. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master on board, or to *Job Prince*, at his Warehouse on said Wharff.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the Second Day of August next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon (if not disposed of before by private Sale,)

A Dwelling-House and Land,

situate in Sudbury-Street in Boston, lately possessed by Mr. *John Knight*, deceased; The same consisting of two handsome Parlours, a very good Kitchen, and Out-houses, with a large Yard and Garden, and an excellent Well of Water that supplies Ships, &c.—It has every Accommodation for a Family, and is pleasantly situated. Any Person who inclines to purchase it before said 2d of August, are desired to apply to Ezekiel Goldthwait of Boston who has Power to dispose of the same.—The Sale to be upon the Premises, and may be viewed the Day before.

Boston, July 10. 1770.

To be sold at public Vendue,

on the 20th of *August* next, on the Premisses, lying in *Abington*, a good Farm containing about two Hundred Acres of Land, with a large Dwelling-House, two Stories high, and two Barns 30 Feet square, together with a good Corn Barn: For further Particulars enquire of the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

Abington, 16th July, 1770. DANIEL REED, *jun.*

TO BE LET,

A large handsome House at the Head of *Griffin's* Wharff,

with Coach House, Stable and every Convenience suitable for a Gentleman. Likewise a genteel House pleasantly situated at New-Boston. Enquire at Store No. 1, at the Head of *Griffin's* Wharff.

Where is to be sold,

Jamaica Sugars of the first Quality, a

few Porter Cask of Old Jamaica Spirits, Ginger and salted Hides.

Lancaster, July 16, 1770.

WHEREAS John Hedly *of* Lancaster, *is judged incapable of trading for himself*: These are to give Warning to all Persons not to have any Tradings with said *Hedly*. *By Order of the Selectmen of Lancaster*,

Daniel Robbins, *Town-Clerk.*

On WEDNESDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

33 Pieces damaged Irish Linnens

and 6 Bolts of Oznabrigs——Also, the following Goods not damaged, *viz.* 8-4 wide Lawns, Gulix Hollands, garnet, grey and green Tobines, Irish Linnens, Mohair, Camblet, fine Dimothys, Duroy, Cotton Counterpanes, Bedticks, Scotch Carpets, Wool Cards, pink, green and straw colour'd Sattins, pearl and ash color'd Grograms, crimson, scarlet and white Taffaties.——Likewise, Leather bottom Chairs, a genteel Mohogany Chest on Chest Drawers, a Mohogany Bureau, &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Cyrus Baldwin,

HAS to sell very cheap for CASH,
At his Shop in Cornhill,

Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants,

black and green worsted Damask, green Lasting and Drawboy, Sagathees, Duroys, Fustian and Thicksetts, silk Damascus, striped Cotton Holland and Check, Irish Linnens, Russia Diaper, Oznabrigs, Furniture, Callico, white Gauze, striped and striped & flowered Lutestrings, lead colour'd ditto, changeable Mantua Silks, cloth-colour'd Taffity and Persian, black Alamode, blue sprig'd Sattin, plain pink ditto, white ditto, black Pernella for Summer Coats, Jackets and Breeches, Mens brown thread Hose, white ditto, Mens, Womens and Childrens worsted Hose all Sizes, best *Lynn* Shoes, scarlet, cloth-colour'd and black Breeches Patterns—Paste Shoe, Knee and Bosom Buckles close-set sprigs, Necklaces and Earings, Fans, Watch Seals, &c.

Good *Connecticut* PORK.

American Manufacture.

WORSTED Wilton, Middlesex Serge and plain Cloth, Shoe and Coat Bindings, Knee Garters, Basket Buttons, &c.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, the Second Day of *August* next, at Three o'Clock Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of *Hammon Peirson*, late of *Boston*, Maltster, deceas'd, in Middle Street, at the North-End, in White Bread Alley (so called) the Back-Side of the Rev. Dr. *Eliot's* Meeting-House,

Sundry Sorts of Houshold Goods,

viz. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Looking-Glasses, Feather Beds, Chest of Draws, Brass, Pewter, with sundry Sorts of Kitchen Ware, and a good Maltster's Mill, with all the Utensils belonging to said Business. The Goods to be seen on the Morning of the Day of Sale.

P. S. ALL Persons that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Josiah Capen*, of *Watertown*, or to Deacon *Joseph Roby* of *Boston*, in order for a speedy Settlement.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths, Plains, Tammies, Thicksets, Queen Stuffs, Crapes, Lawns, Irish Hollands, Bedticken, Callicoes, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

Edward Wade,

Saddle-Tree Maker,

TAKES this Method to inform his Customers and other Gentlemen Sadlers, that he has mov'd to *Watertown*, near opposite the North End of the Bridge, where he carries on the Tree-making Business in all its Branches, where may be had Trees of all Sorts made in the newest Mode, as good as may be imported from London——All Favours receiv'd will be gratefully acknowledg'd by their humble Servant, *Edward Wade.*

N. B. The above Trees may be had both canuit'd and ribited, if the Buyer is so minded.

RAN away from MILES WHITWORTH, a Negro Man named *YORKE*. Had on when he went away a brown Fustian Frock, cloth-colour'd Waistcoat, and Leather Breeches. His Wool extends far on his Face, and of a sallow Complection. Whoever takes up said Negro, and brings him to his Master, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are cautioned against harbouring, concealing, or carrying off said Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. July 23.

To be Sold by *Giles Harris*,

ONE Easy Chair—Mens second-hand Apparel——one Brass Kettle—one Gold Watch—one Silver do.

Enquire for said Harris near Dr. Eliot's Meeting-House, at North End of Boston.

N. B. Said Harris has an End of a House to sell in Charter-Street. Also a House to sell in Lyn-Street.

No Entries received last Week.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Four Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*			
Monday, 11 *m. after* 12		*Friday*, 42 *m. after* 8	
Tuesday, 4 *m. after* 1		*Saturday*, 34 *m. aft.* 1	
Wednesday, 57 *m. aft.* 1		*Lord's-day*, 26 *m. aft* 5	
Thursday, 50 *m. aft.* 2		*First Qr.* 29 *Day* 7 *h.*	

// House Commons v— ¶ Flucher ¿ Samuel Waterhouse * Timothy Ruggles ◊ Honours
◊ vid. the whole, with the References page 178. ¿ page 177. (2) pa. 175.

A. vid adh pa. 735. Vol. I
D vid. adh ap- point- ing Commis- pa- 748 & their Com- mis- sion pa- 253. Vol. 1. & 2.
(1) vid pa. 175. this pa- ce wi th Re- fer- en- ces

NEW FLOUR,

Juſt arrived and to be ſold very cheap by

Samuel Allyne Otis,

At Store No. 5, South-Side the Town Dock,
Where may be had as uſual,

RUſſia & Raven's Duck, Cordage & Boltrope, Seine and Sewing Twine, Lead and Shott, Cod-Lines, Hooks and Mackrel-Lines.

SUgars by Hhd or Barrel, New-England Rum, made under his own Inſpection——— Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas and Redwood.

ALSO, a Quantity of Strip'd & Check'd Flannels.

A few Hogſheads, Tierces & Barrels

of choice Sugars, to be ſold cheap for Caſh, by SAMUEL BRECK, at the Corner Store, South Side Green's Wharff.

To be Sold by Publick Vendue,

the 24th Inſtant, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, in Middle-Street, A Variety of Houſe Furniture, conſiſting of——— Feather Beds and Bedding, ſacking-bottom Bedſteads, Suits of Curtains, Eaſy Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, Sconce Glaſſes, one Thermometer, one Barometer, Deſks, Tables, Chairs, Tea Cheſt with Caniſters, Glaſs, China, Delph & Stone Ware, Dreſſing Glaſs, a fine Marble Table and Frame, Caſes of Bottles, Fire Arms, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.——ALSO two Chaiſes with Harneſs, one of them to go with two Horſes, a one Horſe Cart and Truck, a Sled, a Slay and Runners, with many other Articles, too many to be enumerated. The Sale to be continued till all is ſold.

And to be ſold the 31ſt Inſtant, at the ſame Place, all his Stock in Trade, conſiſting of Shop Goods, Braziery and Ironmongery Ware, Blackſmith and Nailmaker's Tools and Bellows, Iron Chains and other Iron Articles of various Kinds, Veſſels Blocks and Cordage, Handſpikes, Oars, two Dutch Fans, Wooden Ware, Iron Ware, Hand and Bed Screws, Tin Ware, Sailor's Cheſt of all Sizes, Chalk, Scales and Weights of all Sizes, Pitch, Rozin and Turpentine, with a Variety of other Articles too many to be enumerated, all which may be ſeen the Day before the Sale.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Loring's *Eſtate, are Once More deſired forthwith to pay them to* Benjamin Dolbeare, *Adminiſtrator thereon, as they would avoid being ſued to next* October *Court. And all that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately.*

CHOICE OLIVES

In large and ſmall Jarrs, or by the Quart, warranted good,
TO BE SOLD BY

Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge in Fore-Street,
ALSO,

Currants and Pepper per 100wt. or ſingle pound: Piemento, Ginger, Indigo, Raiſins, Turkey Figs, Salt Petre, Redwood, Logwood, Oatmeal, Starch, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Rice, Citron by the Box or ſingle Pound, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pipes of all Sorts, the genuine Kippen's Snuff by the Dozen or ſingle Bottle, Florence Oyl per Cheſt or ſingle Flaſk, Scotch Pigtail Tobacco by the large or ſmall Quantity, choice Capers, brown Nottingham Mugs of all Sizes by the Dozen, a good Aſſortment of Glaſs, Delph, Stone and Cream-coloured Ware. Alſo a ſmall Quantity of Nutmegs by the Dozen or ſingle Pound, Old and New-England Muſtard by the Pound or in ſmall and large Bottles. (Ju. 16. 6w.)

Fine SALT.

To be Sold at TWO DOLLARS the Hogſhead, on board the Brig Juno, at Griffin's Wharf. July 2.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long-Wharff,—A Quantity of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine.

TO BE SOLD BY

Sarah Dawſon,

Widow of *Joſeph Dawſon*, Gardner, deceaſed, at the Cold Bath in Cambridge Street, New-Boſton.

A Large Quantity of red Currants for Jellies & Wines. Any Gentlemen that wants the ſame may be ſupplied at a reaſonable Rate fetched from the Garden. Alſo Cellary Plants and other Plants fit for the Seaſon—and to inform all Gentlemen and others that the Cold Bath is now in good Order, and conſtant Attendance will be given as uſual—Garden Seeds of the beſt Sort, ſaved laſt Summer, and warranted to be good and fit for the Weſt Indies, at the loweſt Rate for Caſh.——Alſo a large and commodious Garden for Gentlemen and Ladies to walk in and ſpend an Afternoon if they pleaſe, where they may have all Kind of Fruits and Flowers at the loweſt Rate. *Any Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favor her with their Cuſtom, may depend upon the beſt of Uſage.* SARAH DAWSON.

STOLE or ſtrayed out of the

Subſcriber's Paſture, laſt Friday Night, a white Horſe, about 12 Years old, ſome Spots where the Saddle goes, his Mane partly braided and lays on his off ſide a thin Neck: He was ſuppoſed to be ſeen going through Watertown Saturday Morning about ſun-riſing. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe and bring him to the Owner, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid; and if the Thief detected and brought to Juſtice ſhall have Two Dollars more. THOMAS WELSH.

Charleſtown, July 12, 1770.

For *Fort-Cumberland*

The Sloop *Betſey, Peter Spence*,

Maſter, laying at *Green's* Wharf, will ſail in Eight Days from this Date. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Henry Baſs*, at his Store near the Market, or to the Maſter on Board. *Boſton, July 16th*, 1770.

A-board of the Brig *Albion, John Hunter*,

at *Rowe's* Wharff, a Parcel of Newcaſtle Coals of the beſt Quality, to be Sold at Seven Dollars per Chaldron—Alſo a ſmall Quantity of Allum, directly from the Manufactory, at 5 Dollars per 100wt.

Nova-Scotia Grindſtones

Of all Sizes, ſold very cheap

By Scott and Gill,

At the Head of the Town-Dock.
ALSO, Good Newcaſtle COALS.

To be Sold on Board the Ship

JUNO, *Conſtant Freeman*, Maſter, lying at the Long-Wharff,

Fine *Briſtol* SALT.

N. B. As the greateſt Part of it is engaged, thoſe who want, are deſired to apply immediately.

American Grindſtones

Juſt landed, and to be Sold by

Henry Baſs,

At his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball Tavern, near the Market, BOSTON.
And at

Nathaniel Coolidge's,

Sign of Mr. WILKS, at *Watertown*-Bridge,

A large and neat Aſſortment of *Nova-Scotia* Grindſtones, which, on Account of the Connections, he hath with the Manufacturers, he is enabled to diſpoſe of near one Quarter Part cheaper than ever he ſold them for, and to take as Payment, Corn, Flour, Pork, Beef, Cheeſe, &c.

As the Goodneſs of theſe Stones, upon repeated Trials, is ſo generally known, a farther Recommendation of them would be needleſs.

N. B. *Gentlemen in the Country, and others, ſhall be as well ſerved by Letter, as if preſent.*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST Friday Night was ſtolen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in Middletown, on R. Iſland, a Black MARE, about 13 Hands high, which trots and paces very eaſy, has no white about her, her Mane and Tail is ſprigg'd, of great Spirits and high Courage, carries her Noſe out, runs and leaps remarkably well: 'Tis ſuppoſed the Thief paſſed Howland's Ferry with her the next Morning very early: Whoever will return her to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her or the Thief, and give Information of the ſame, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

JOHN BANNISTER.

Middletown, July 2, 1770.

POT & PEARL ASH.

Caſh given for Pot and Pearl Aſh,
at *Jonathan & John Amory's* Store in King-Street.

A few Barrels of choice

IRISH PORK (one Hog in a Barrel)
To be ſold by DAVID SPEAR, back of the Crown Coffee-Houſe, Boſton.

To all worthy *Brothers* and other

Generous *Commanders* of Ships or other Veſſels ſailing between the Poles,—as alſo to all the valourous Sons of Zebulon and others, *wherever diſpers'd* upon the wide Surface of old-Ocean, or upon any Iſland or Main-land upon this habitable Globe, into whoſe Hands theſe may chance to fall:——*NOTE WELL*,—THAT on the 23d of May 1770, *SCIPIO*, a Negro Man near 23 Years old, Ran from the Subſcriber——He is 5 Feet and 3 or 4 Inches high, little more or leſs, and well ſet, his Hair or Wool (unleſs ſhav'd) comes low upon his Cheeks, his Fore-teeth rather Splaying, has an Inciſion Mark on one of his Arms, where he was Inoculated, and 2 or 3 Scars in one of his Legs where he was lanc'd, is pretty black, with a flattiſh Noſe, tho' not that flat peculiar to Negroes, is very artful—Speaks plain but ſomething inward and hollow, will make an able Seaman, and is a Cooper.—If he returns voluntarily he ſhall not be whipt as he deſerves, but I will either ſell him to a good Ship-Maſter, or lett him as he ſhall chuſe, till he has earned his prime Coſt, &c. when I will give him his Freedom,—but if any ſhall bring or convey him to his Maſter, ſhall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS, by

(6 w) SAMUEL SWIFT.

S. P. I at preſent forbear mentioning the *Ship* I am ſatisfy'd he went off in.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. theſe.

All Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber,

are deſired to make Payment ſo ſoon as may be *convenient*, and all to whom he is indebted, are requeſted to call for their reſpective Ballances.

Boſton, July 6th, 1770. JAMES OTIS.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

By Joſeph Peirce,

At his Shop the North Side of the Town-Houſe;

A Variety of Articles,

Imported agreeable to the Non-Importation Agreement.

Brown Ducapes, Pink Damask, ſtript and plain ¼ and ½ ell Luteſtrings, Leylock and Pink ditto, flower'd with white, white figur'd ditto, black figur'd and plain ¼ Sattin, black and colour'd Pelong ditto, Perſians, ſuperfine Broad Cloths, and Trimings for ditto, 4th buff colour'd Breeches Patterns, Umbrilloes, Iriſh Linens, Damaſcus, Broliocs, Dowlas, Bengals, Diaper Table Cloths, Clouting Diaper, Manchester Check, Bandanoe & Linen Handkerchiefs, fine Cap Lace, figur'd Gauze, Womens and Children patent-wove Stays, Mens plain and ribb'd cotton, thread, ſilk and worſted Hoſe, Womens & Childrens cotton and thread ditto, Womens black and white ſilk Gloves and Mitts, Womens unglaz'd Lamb ditto, Hair Baggs, Ribbons, Shoe bindings, white chappel Needles, Ladies black Beaver riding Hatts, gold and ſilver Backet Buttons, ſtone, ſhoe and ſtock Buckles, Broaches, ſtone and garnet Necklaces and Earings, ſilver plated Candleſticks, neat japan'd Waiters, blue and white China Diſhes, blue and white burnt Coffee Cups and Saucers, pint and quart blue and white Bowles, Decanters, Cruets, Muſtard Potts, Wine Glaſſes, Salts, Tumblers, and a few Cod Lines, &c.

Ellis Gray

HAS for Sale at his Store (late Mr. *Loring's*) oppoſite the Eaſt End Faneuil-Hall;

The following Articles cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, } per Hogſhead or leſs.
German Steel,
G. B. Wool Cards,
Cream-colour'd and Nottingham Ware per Crate.

SpermacætiCandles
Jamaica Sugars, per Hogſhead or Barrel.
Weſt-India Rum.
Poland Starch.
Sieves and Sieve Bottoms.
Philadelphia Flour.
A few Barrels Turpentine, and Salt as uſual at ſaid Store.

ALL Perſons that have Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Frances Bowles*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE deſired to bring in their Claims to *William Homes* and *Jonathan Williams*, Eſqrs; Executors to ſaid Eſtate: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment to ſaid Executors.

Drugs and Medicines.

Juſt imported from LONDON,
A large Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Chymical and Galenical;
And to be Sold by

Nathaniel Tucker,

At his Shop directly oppoſite the Old South Meeting-Houſe, BOSTON,—Among theſe are,

TURLINGTON's Balſam of Life——Britiſh Oyl, Hill's Balſam of Honey.
Dr. Walker's Jeſuits Drops.
Dr. Bateman's Pectoral ditto.
Fraunces's Female ſtrengthening Elixir.
Squire's original Grand Elixir.
Dr. Thompſon's ſovereign Spirit of Venice Treacle.
Dr. Bateman's Golden Spirits of Scurvey Graſs.
Beſt double-diſtill'd Lavender and Hungary Water.
Eau de Luce, &c. &c.

All which he will ſell as reaſonable as can be afforded in Boſton.

POT & PEARL-ASH.

CASH given for POT & PEARL ASH, by PETER HUGHES, at his Store next to Capt. Cheever's in King-Street, where there is to be ſold, Shalloons, Tammies, Broad Cloths, German Serges, Mens and Boys Hatts, Ticklenburg, Engliſh and Ruſſia Duck, Cod Lines and Hooks, Bar Lead, Shott, Poland and common Starch, Sail Twine, Long and Short Pipes, Newcaſtle Coals, Hogſheads of Whiting, Cordage, Cables, Anchors———Choice Taunton Ale by the Caſk, containing 9 Dozen Bottles.

UMBRILLOES.

A Great Variety of Silk UMBRILLOES of various Colours and different Prizes, made in the neateſt Manner, to be ſold at the GOLDEN COCK, Marlboro' Street, Boſton, where Ladies may have their own Silk made up, old Umbrilloes mended, or Setts of Sticks for Umbrilloes un-made for thoſe that chooſe to cover them themſelves.

Wanted as an Apprentice to the

Founder's Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 Years of Age, that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers and know further.

Boſton. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1770.